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Vol III No 138 *16 July 1980*

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SHRAGIN URGES TALKS ON MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES

LD150110 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The new Soviet proposals concerning medium-range nuclear missiles have evoked broad response all over the world. Commenting on the latest reactions, our observer Viktor Shragin makes the following points:

The new Soviet proposals pursue one main aim--to prevent developments in Europe and in the world at large from taking a dangerous turn. This turn will inevitably be made if new American nuclear missiles are eventually deployed in Western Europe.

At present there is a balance of military and strategic forces between the socialist and capitalist worlds. NATO leaders, including President Carter, admitted this on many occasions. The purpose of the Pentagon deployment plan therefore is to ensure by every possible means American military superiority over the Soviet Union. The head of the Pentagon, Harold Brown, made it plain that new American missiles serve to complement the American strategic force which has its guns trained at the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries.

What will the consequences be of the appearance on European territory of American Pershings or Tomahawks? It is obvious that the Soviet Union will never allow the NATO countries or the United States to upset the strategic balance. In case American missiles are deployed in Western Europe, the Soviet Union and its allies will take necessary steps to restore the broken balance. Will European security benefit from such a development? There can only be one answer to this question: No, it won't. It will only lose.

The United States wants the densely populated part of Western Europe to play the role none other than of a nuclear shooting mark. The American President's adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, openly (discoursed) upon the possibility of a limited nuclear war on the European theater. But a nuclear conflict can never be limited. The flames of a nuclear war, if kindled in Europe, will inevitably singe the world at large.

There is only one possibility for holding back this process and this is to open talks of the medium-range nuclear missiles as the Soviet Union proposed to do during the meeting with the West German leaders. The question of medium-range missiles should be examined at the same time and in close connection with the question of American forward-based forces. By its new proposals the Soviet Union has again demonstrated that it is concerned with not letting the events take a dangerous turn. The Soviet Union has shown how this can be [word indistinct]. Now it's up to the Western powers to act.

PRC TRYING TO 'BLOCK' DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S WORK

LD160815 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 11 Jul 80 p 11

[R. Borisov article: "Provocation Fails"]

[Text] The Disarmament Committee has been in session in Geneva since 5 February, with only a short break. The forum is faced with important and urgent tasks whose solution is awaited by the international public and demanded by the interests of strengthening peace.

The current session differs from its predecessors in that, for the first time, a Chinese delegation is taking part. Just what kind of contribution is Beijing making to the Disarmament Committee's activity?

The Chinese delegation immediately embarked on a path leading the committee away from fulfilling its tasks. This was evident, in particular, in the examination of the question of participation in the debate by countries that are not members of the committee. Desiring to make a contribution to the cause of disarmament, states such as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Denmark, Spain and Austria had expressed a wish to take part in discussion of questions on the agenda that interested them. Appropriate requests were sent back in February-March, but their consideration was deliberately delayed by China's representative, who chaired the committee sessions in March. It soon became clear what lay behind the delaying tactics: The Pol Pot regime, driven out of Kampuchea, made a request for its delegation to take part in the committee sessions. The Chinese representative stated that he would agree to admit Vietnam to the session's work only if Pol Pot's men were granted the same right. The Chinese suggested deciding on all the requests as a single package, so to speak. This provocative venture by Beijing was aimed at not only undermining the normal work of this important organ for disarmament talks, but also preventing SRV representatives from participating.

The point is that the problem of banning chemical weapons is one of the main topics under discussion in the Disarmament Committee, and Vietnam's representatives have something to say on that score. It is well known that the U.S. Armed Forces made extensive use of chemical weapons during the American aggression against Indochina's peoples. Numerous pieces of evidence of this are cited in the memorandum on the U.S. use of chemicals in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea circulated in the Disarmament Committee (Document cd/82 of 29 March 1980). Chemical weapons were also used by the Chinese troops who perpetrated aggression against Vietnam in 1979. A number of Chinese Army subunits had special equipment for using toxic chemicals. On 17 and 18 February 1979 they bombarded a number of villages in the border province of Lang Son with chemical shells. These crimes resulted in loss of life among the Vietnamese population and caused great material damage. Gas grenades and other ordnance attesting that the Chinese troops were equipped with chemical weapons were found in certain areas abandoned by Chinese troops under the Vietnamese Army's assaults.

Since Disarmament Committee decisions are taken on a basis of consensus--that is, of agreement among all 40 members--Beijing's representatives blocked the possibility of participation in the session by the delegations of not only the SRV but also Austria, Spain and Denmark. With the support of many nonaligned and neutral states, the socialist countries offered resolute opposition to Beijing's venture and rejected Pol Pot supporters' importuning. A statement setting forth the socialist countries' stance was issued as an official document. It clearly said: The attempts on particular farfetched pretexts to delay and block consideration of requests from states that are not members of the committee seriously undermine the basis of the activity of this organ, which is intended to be an effective forum for talks on disarmament issues.

The committee returned to considering this question in June, under the chairmanship of Czechoslovakia's representative. At the same time the SRV representative declared: Displaying good will, the SRV does not insist that a decision be taken on its request at the present time, not wishing normal work by the committee to be blocked because of Chinese representatives' intrigues. As a result of the deliberations, Vietnam's request was set aside and a positive decision was taken regarding the requests by Denmark, Spain and Austria.

Many session participants have expressed satisfaction at the failure of Beijing's provocative venture aimed at reviving cold war times in the Disarmament Committee and paralyzing its normal work.

VARIATION TO PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MISSILES

The following variation to the itementitled "PRAVDA Editorial on Missiles, Forward-based Systems" published on page AA 1 of the 15 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was taken from Moscow PRAVDA Russian

Page AA 3, first paragraph, penultimate line PRAVDA reads--'upgrading' [dovooruzheniye] instead of 'rearmament.'

ZHUKOV IN PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES EUROMISSILES, S.E. ASIA

LD141147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The most important topic discussed this week in the world press was the new ideas and specific proposals advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the talks between the USSR and FRG leaders aimed at reaching accords on questions of strengthening peace and international security, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, in particular on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons and the reduction of armed forces in central Europe.

These new ideas and proposals were assessed throughout the world as new proof of the Soviet Union's good will. It has been proved once again that there can be no deadlock situations in a realistic policy providing, of course, that they are not created artificially. It was from this viewpoint that the world public assessed the series of international political meetings held last week.

Important Initiatives

It is now clear to all sane people that the Washington administration, in attempting to resurrect the cold war and to blockade the USSR and a number of other socialist countries, has sought to create an artificial deadlock situation in order to develop the arms race still more forcefully and facilitate the implementation of its long-standing dream of world rule.

It is equally clear now that this design has failed. As FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated after the Moscow talks in an interview published in the magazine DER SPIEGEL on 8 July, to think "that the Soviet Union can be isolated and left on its own is a delusion." "The Soviet Union," he said, "is a powerful state. It has allies which together represent a very large economic and, principally, a very large military potential and for both these reasons a considerable political potential. After all it is obvious that the West has no means of compulsion just as it could hardly be ready to use such military means of pressure."

There has been no success in undermining the Soviet Union's prestige. On the contrary, it has increased still further. This is borne out by the meetings between leading figures of the USSR and leading figures of other states--capitalist, socialist and nonaligned--and in particular the visit to Yugoslavia by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

The new proposals voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the talks between the USSR and FRG leaders aimed at halting the arms race and, among other things, at resolving the questions of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, are arousing special interest everywhere these days.

The reader will recall that it was proposed that discussion of this question be embarked upon simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the question of forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons (these weapons include several thousand nuclear warheads of varying yield some of which are aimed against targets in western regions of the USSR). Of course, potential accords could be implemented only after the Soviet-U.S. SALT II strategic arms limitation treaty had come into force.

Important specific initiatives were also advanced in connection with the talks underway in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. [paragraph continues]

On 9 July the USSR delegation on behalf of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries taking part in the talks made new proposals couched in the spirit of these ideas.

The new ideas and proposals advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the talks with FRG leaders are encountering widespread support in the West European countries.

Statesmen and public figures in the FRG, France and other countries are calling for the speediest initiation of talks on medium-range missiles and many, like Norwegian Defense Minister T. Stoltenberg, state that "the aim of the talks must be the renunciation of the deployment of the missiles."

The mass public movement to achieve this goal is intensifying. "Throughout Europe a new opposition to nuclear arms is being born," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently.

Under these conditions even President Carter has deemed it necessary to state that the Soviet proposals are "worth examining" and that "the United States will be prepared to initiate talks if an acceptable agenda is successfully elaborated." The New York TIMES stated on this subject that "the United States can only lose if it rejects talks or goes back on its word." However, it added immediately that "this matter must be approached extremely cautiously."

The point of the stipulations regarding the "agenda" and "extreme caution" was revealed this week by numerous U.S. and West European press items to the effect that the Pentagon is reluctant to include in the negotiations the U.S. forward-based weapons already deployed in West Europe. Echoing the Pentagon, Strauss, the leader of the West German reactionary bloc, speaking in the Bundestag, permitted himself to allege that the USSR "is including on the agenda weapons which have absolutely no bearing on the subject (!)" (that is, on the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe--Yu.Zh.)

To this, in the above-mentioned interview with DER SPIEGEL, H. Schmidt replied quite justifiably: "I expected the Soviet Union to demand that types of weapons which could hit targets on Soviet territory be included in talks or negotiations.... Among specialists in the Western world there is no one who doubts that if talks on Eurostrategic missiles were to be initiated the Soviet Union, proceeding from the interests of its own security, would inevitably demand that the forward-based systems also be included."

Everyone is now waiting to see what the next U.S. step will be in response to the new Soviet proposals. People expect not words but deeds. But so far Washington is obviously not hurrying. As a State Department spokesman said on 9 July, speaking of the preparation of a reply, the United States must first consult with its allies but "this process is now taking place mainly at embassy level and there are no plans to send any special delegation to West Europe."

The new proposals of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries submitted in Vienna have also provoked great interest in the West. For instance, FRG television commentators stated on Friday that "the new Soviet initiative will lend impetus to the deadlocked talks" and that the Western side must study carefully the proposals which have been advanced." The mass information media in other West European countries are expressing themselves in the same spirit. It is characteristic, however, that the bourgeois newspapers working with one eye on Washington immediately set about sowing skepticism, complaining of the alleged "problems" in Western defense allegedly requiring not a reduction but an increase in NATO armaments. On 11 July L'HUMANITE, the French communists' newspaper, rightly called these excuses "outrageous."

President's Visit

In this situation this week's 5-day official visit to the FRG by French President V. Giscard d'Estaing accompanied by eight ministers attracted considerable attention from international commentators. Giscard d'Estaing set the tone for his visit in an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in which he stated: "Independence is a natural condition of policy. NATO solidarity can in no way be a symbol of enslavement."

These principles met with understanding in the FRG although, as is well known, its leadership always unvaringly emphasizes the firmness of its ties with the United States within the NATO framework.

During the talks in Bonn Chancellor Schmidt informed the French president about his talks with the Soviet leaders, while V. Giscard d'Estaing reported on his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev in Warsaw.

Answering correspondents' questions at the end of the visit, the French president spoke approvingly 11 July of the results of the Soviet-West German talks in Moscow and said that "the new formulas provided by L.I. Brezhnev open the way to talks."

Describing the course and aims of the French president's trip to Bonn, the newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote:

"These actions conceal the very realistic notion that, owing to America's excessive abstention from a constructive international policy, Paris and Bonn have been compelled to solidarity. They are unanimous that no decisive impulses can be expected from Washington in the very near future in the sphere of overcoming crises, nor in the sphere of surmounting the threatening economic and energy problems...." A West German television commentator put it still more clearly 8 July: "Europe must win independence from the Americans."

The French and FRG leaders came out definitely for the preservation and consolidation of detente. After discussing the results of their meetings with the Soviet leadership, as Britain's THE GUARDIAN reported in particular, they tried to "determine the methods they might use to persuade the U.S. President to take advantage of the opportunity offered by Moscow to discuss the question of limiting Eurostrategic arms."

It should be pointed out in passing that the rapprochement to be observed between France and the FRG, which are now plainly laying claim to the leading role in West Europe, troubles their West European allies, particularly in Britain, which has not forgotten that the role once belonged to the Anglo-French "Entente Cordiale," as that alliance was then called. Now Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH morosely writes about a "Franco-West German entente."

The attention of commentators was also attracted to that part of talks between the French and FRG leaders concerning cooperation between their armed forces, behind which far-reaching steps are discernible. Certain French newspapers even declare that there are plans for "a new version of the European defense community--cooperation between the two armies enabling the FRG to circumvent the agreement prohibiting it access to nuclear weapons" (LIBERATION 9 July). Of course, such a prospect, if confirmed, could not leave indifferent European public opinion, which well remembers the lessons of the past. And it was evidently no coincidence that the FRG leadership recently considered it necessary to repeat that it is not laying claim to access to nuclear weapons.

What Was Agreed On in Tokyo?

Meanwhile, intensive diplomatic talks were taking place in Tokyo this week. As is known, the official funeral ceremony to the memory of Ohira, Japan's recently deceased prime minister, was held there 10 July. In this connection U.S. President Carter, Chinese head of government Hua Guofeng and Thai Prime Minister Tinsulanon went there, and, as the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI wrote, "active funeral diplomacy" got underway in Tokyo.

The participants in these meetings were not so much engaged in Ohira's funeral as in further attempts to bury detente, having caused a dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Southeast Asia, above all on the borders of China and Vietnam, Thailand and Kampuchea. (It was no coincidence that the guests invited to the funeral included Ieng Sary, the notorious henchman of Pol Pot, the bloody butcher of the Kampuchean people, and just as much a bandit as he, who arrived in Tokyo on a Chinese passport.)

President Carter talked with Hua Guofeng for more than an hour. Hua Guofeng also met with the prime ministers of Thailand and Australia, the president of Bangladesh and, of course, his puppet Ieng Sary. No final documents were published, but on the basis of commentaries in the Western press the conclusion can be drawn that the Tokyo talks pursued several aims, one more dangerous than the other.

First, as America's AP agency reported, their aim was to emphasize "the strengthening of the Japan-United States-China axis."

Second, as America's NEWSDAY wrote, it is precisely these days that "Chinese officials have made it clear to Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state, who arrived in Beijing for unofficial consultations, that China definitely does not rule out the possibility of military action to "teach Vietnam a lesson." And, of course, it was important for Hua Guofeng to discuss this with Carter.

Third, as Hua Guofeng himself told Byrd, the Democratic leader of the U.S. Senate, who also found himself in Beijing this week, as though by sheer coincidence, that he intended to discuss during his meeting with Carter "the two countries' strategy with regard to the USSR" and also "military cooperation."

Fourth, linked with the Tokyo talks are Washington's designs aimed at transforming the Association of Southeast Asian Nations from the neutral economic and cultural association set up in 1967 into a pro-American, anticommunist military bloc. This design, in particular, was exposed 8 July by the influential Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, which urged the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations not to give in to these intrigues.

The dangerous new designs of the U.S. and Chinese leaders are giving rise to growing alarm and resistance in Asia. And it was no accident that the Indian Government recognized the Kampuchean Government on the eve of the Tokyo compact. "With the adoption of this decision the struggle for Kampuchea's future enters a new phase," Britain's THE TIMES pointed out 9 July.

A U.S. State Department spokesman, clearly caught unawares by that decision, at once expressed "regret" at India's action. This is understandable. As Paris L'HUMANITE rightly wrote, this step taken by India in defiance of U.S. pressure signifies "a defeat for American imperialism and its allies," who are protecting Pol Pot's gangs and trying to kindle a military conflagration on the Kampuchean border.

These are this week's most important events. They clearly show that aggressive forces headed by U.S. imperialism are certainly not laying down their arms. [paragraph continues]

They are stubbornly continuing their adventurist policy. But even the United States' closest allies are gradually starting to realize that this policy is dangerous and unrealistic and that it is necessary to seek another way to develop international relations in keeping with the correlation of forces which has taken shape in the world in the past quarter of our century.

Precisely this path--the path of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation--is the one proposed by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. And, as the facts show, it is meeting with growing support throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON PREPARATIONS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Luncheon Honors Lord Killanin

LD131644 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 13, TASS--A luncheon has been given today in honour of Lord Killanin, the IOC president, by the organising committee of the Olympic games of 1980. Among those present at the luncheon were IOC vice-presidents, members of the IOC executive committee and organising committee of the Olympic games of 1980.

Addressing the luncheon, Lord Killanin expressed confidence that the Olympic games in Moscow will be a success. Lord Killanin also pointed out that the IOC and the organising committee of the Olympic games of 1980 had closely cooperated in preparing for the games in Moscow, and each time, when some problems cropped up, maximum efforts had been applied.

Addressing the IOC president, chairman of the organising committee of the Olympics-80 Ignatiy Novikov, said: "All of us, organisers of the games, were united by our common love of sports, deep respect for the Olympic movement and sincere striving to ensure that the Moscow games should give a fresh impetus to the development of the noble ideas of the Olympic movement--those of peace, mutual understanding and friendship among nations." "Throughout all of these years," Ignatiy Novikov stressed, "we have highly appreciated the relations of good mutual understanding and cooperation, which were established between the organising committee and the IOC. It gives us joy to realize today that notwithstanding the sordid attempts at frustrating the games in Moscow, our joint with you struggle for the purity of the Olympic ideas, for the very future of the Olympic movement has been crowned with success." "The personal contribution made by IOC President Lord Killanin to the development of the Olympic movement, in particular to the preparations for the Moscow games is highly valued in the Soviet Union," the chairman of the organising committee, of the Olympics-80 noted. "We will report at the forthcoming 83rd IOC session," Ignatiy Novikov said in conclusion, "that the whole of our work has been done in strict conformity with the rules of the Olympic Charter and the guarantees given by the Soviet Government."

Kuznetsov, Olympic Officials Meet

LD141654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1247 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow--The presentation of the members of the IOC executive committee, of the presidents of international sports federations, of leaders of the organization committees of the forthcoming Olympic games and other figures of the international sports movement to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took place today in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace. The sports leaders were presented by IOC President Lord Killanin.

On the part of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vasiliy Kuznetsov greeted those present in the hall of the eve of the opening of the 83d session of the IOC and of the 22d Olympic games in Moscow. He said that the Soviet people cherish and understand the principles and ideals of the modern international Olympic movement, which contributes to the establishment of an atmosphere of trust, goodwill and peace among the peoples. By taking on ourselves the honorable obligation of preparing and holding the Olympic games and the session of the International Olympic Committee, we strove to carry out this work in strict compliance with the Olympic Charter and the traditions of the International Olympic Committee. By consistently observing the guarantees given by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that Soviet people fully realized that the Olympic games were an outstanding event for the young people of the world and were striving to create the most favorable conditions for them to be held. The first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed the hope that the decisions made by the 83d session of the IOC, and also the 22d Olympic games in Moscow would serve the further development and strengthening of the noble ideals of the Olympic movement and provide a new impulse to the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples.

Lord Killanin expressed thanks for the organization of this meeting.

Ignatiy Novikov, chairman of the Olympics 80 organizing committee; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; members of the Olympics 80 organizing committee; heads of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public attended the ceremony.

Kuznetsov Speech

LD141655 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spoke today at the 83d session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Opening the session on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he said:

"The modern Olympic movement, which facilitates the creation of an atmosphere of trust, good will and peace among peoples, has become an important factor of our planet's public life". "The Soviet people holds close to heart and understands the lofty Olympic ideals. Millions of people in this country actively go in for sport. Many of our athletes have frequently emerged victors at international competitions". "The Soviet state shows constant concern for the sports movement in the country, for strengthening the health of people", Kuznetsov stressed. "The development of physical education and sport is guaranteed by the constitution of the USSR". "People in the Soviet Union are proud that the 1980 Olympic games are being held in the capital of our motherland", Kuznetsov said. "The city of Moscow, hundreds of thousands of Soviet people have done everything for these games to become an important international sports event, a world festival of sport".

"The organising committee of the Olympic games has performed multifaceted creative work and conducted all its activities in close contact with the International Olympic Committee, the international sports federations and national Olympic committees". "The preparations for the 1980 games were carried out in strict compliance with the rules of the Olympic Charter, the traditions of the Olympic movement and the requirements of the International Olympic Committee".

"These days", Kuznetsov noted, "Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union are according a warm hospitality to the numerous participants, officials and guests of the Olympic games--envoys of all continents of the world". "Representatives of various countries and peoples, people of different political views and convictions, creed and race, united by the shared ideals of international sports cooperation, have gathered here today. All this shows that the Olympic movement has again proved the staunchness and viability of its principles".

"Broad sections of the Soviet public reacted with much satisfaction to the granting to our capital of the honourary right to host the 83d session of the International Olympic Committee", Kuznetsov stated. "We know that the session is to study a number of major, principled questions connected with the further development of the international Olympic movement and the strengthening of its unity". "I would like to express hope that the decisions adopted by you will give a new impulse to the expansion of international sports cooperation, to the further spread of the lofty Olympic ideals, to the strengthening of international understanding and friendship, and peace in the whole world".

Pavlov Address

LD141658 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR Sergey Pavlov spoke at the 83d session of the International Olympic Committee, that opened here today. Greeting the IOC members he stressed that the Olympic movement was expanding and strengthening and that its prestige was growing. "And we note with satisfaction that growing year after year is the number of countries where national Olympic committees are being set up, just as the number of national Olympic committees recognised by the IOC". "I would like to particularly note the fact that the representation of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America has grown in recent years in the International Olympic Committee", Pavlov said. "In our opinion the IOC's growing attention to raising the role of national Olympic committees, to a more active and effective cooperation with them fully accords with the spirit of the time and, as is known, is welcomed by the sports public".

"We have faith that this time, too, esteemed members of the IOC, your efforts will be directed at strengthening the Olympic movement and rallying its ranks behind the Olympic banner". "The problem of protecting the Olympic movement is particularly pressing today", Pavlov stated. "Now, as never before, we all have felt that there are forces in the world which want to destroy the Olympic movement, to prevent the holding of Olympic games--this unique festival of youth, physical perfection and brotherly contact of people from all continents".

"In this country physical culture and sport are a component part of the system of education and upbringing of man aimed at harmoniously combining spiritual wealth, moral purity and physical perfection", Pavlov said. "And this determines the two most characteristic features of our movement: mass participation--80 million Soviet people engage in physical culture and sport, and the health-building aspect of all forms of physical education and sports activities". "Our principal aim is to make sport a movement of the whole people, to introduce sport into the daily life of every Soviet person", stated the chairman of the USSR Sports Committee.

"As the chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR", Pavlov stated, "I want to say that members of our Olympic committee, just as the entire Soviet sports community, will further persistently work for the triumph of the lofty ideas of Olympism".

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA URGES U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

LD150851 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 3

[I. Antonov article: "South Korea: Bridgehead of Aggression, Reservation of Terror"]

[Text] The south of the Korean Peninsula.... The peasants' fertile fields have been turned into a military shooting range. U.S. military bases shelter behind a web of barbed wire. The presence of foreign soldiers causes the inhabitants to feel uncertain about the future. The least insubordination or protest is brutally suppressed by the South Korean junta's forces, trained by their American "colleagues."

Yes, the United States has transformed South Korea into its base and placed in power a regime which is a copy of the model from across the ocean. Not for nothing is the presidential palace in Seoul named the Blue House, by analogy with its American counterpart. The Seoul secret police, the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, one of the bulwarks of the Seoul dictators' throne, was modeled on the American special services. The U.S. forces are here "to defend U.S. national security interests" (now it is to safeguard base and transhipment points for units of the notorious "quick reaction corps"). Thus, during the "Team Spirit-80" military maneuvers there was a rehearsal of punitive measures against Asian countries. About 50,000 U.S. Marines were flown to South Korea in heavy military transport planes.

South Korea's enormous police apparatus brutally represses any actions against the ruling clique, persecutes those who support the unification of the country and violates basic freedoms. And the United States, hypocritically expatiating about "defending human rights," supports it. During the powerful popular actions which shook South Korea last May the U.S. Government officially permitted the use for punitive purposes of armed forces units controlled by the Joint U.S.-South Korean Command. Even the American press had to acknowledge that the reactionary Seoul regime was only kept in power by relying on U.S. bayonets. The newspaper ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL published an article which stressed that "the U.S. 8th Army Command is simultaneously in command of the whole of South Korea's Armed Forces. Thus Gen John Wickham, the highest ranking U.S. general in Korea, bears direct responsibility for the killing of Korean citizens."

By bringing its warships to South Korea's coasts the United States has unambiguously given people to understand: We are prepared to take the necessary measures to "establish order." However, Washington is trying to justify its direct participation in suppressing the popular actions by citing some mythical "threat from the North." But talk of this is nothing more than a propagandist device. It is clear that the real threat is caused by the American military presence and the U.S. wish to keep "under its iron heel" a country which it arbitrarily includes in the sphere of its "vitally important interests."

Former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger once stated quite unceremoniously that "the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea must continue indefinitely, because of that region's geopolitical value." It is true that during the 1976 primaries Carter promised to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea. But, like his other promises, this one has not been kept. Meanwhile, on the pretext of "compensation" for the supposed future withdrawal of U.S. forces, Washington has allocated South Korea many millions for buying new armaments.

Wishing to preserve the "status quo," the United States is undertaking diplomatic maneuvers. For over 20 years American delegates at UN General Assembly sessions stubbornly argued that only UN forces are deployed in South Korea and that they cannot be withdrawn without the appropriate resolution. [paragraph continues]

When the UN General Assembly 30th Session approved such a resolution the United States resorted to direct forgery. Knowing perfectly well that not one of the 40,000 U.S. soldiers had been withdrawn from South Korea, where they were illegally under the UN flag, the U.S. representative stated without batting an eyelid that there were in all 300 men there. The United States needed this piece of verbal tightrope walking to reduce the question of disbanding the "UN command" to a mere formality and to justify the illegal presence of its forces in South Korea.

The U.S. forces' continuing occupation of that country is contrary to the armistice agreement signed by the United States itself, which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea. Can it be considered normal that foreign soldiers have remained on South Korean soil for 30 years? How long will this continue? Broad international public circles demand the U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea. The Korean people have the right to decide their destiny independently.

PLANNED ALTERNATIVE GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA RIDICULED

LD151540 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 15, TASS--The American authorities have conceived another crude anti-Olympic farce. The State Department announced that "international" athletics contests would begin in the city of Philadelphia three days before the opening of the summer Olympic games. They are even presented as "a major international sporting event," though only a handful of athletes from 9 countries are to take part in it. These ersatz competitions were conceived with the obvious aim of allaying the indignation of those American athletes whom the White House had deprived of the possibility of attending the Moscow Olympic games. The Philadelphia INQUIRER newspaper bluntly declares that the contests are planned as an alternative to participation of the American athletes in the Moscow Olympics.

By its statement the Department of State lent to the "contests" in Philadelphia an obviously political character which runs counter to the principles of the Olympic movement and amateur sport traditions.

According to press reports, the White House boss himself and a number of other high-ranking personalities are expected for the opening ceremony. According to the schemes of the masterminds behind this undertaking, this ought to attach weight and great political meaning to it. A few days ago Jimmy Carter, after long deliberation refused to attend the "contests" in the State of Tennessee which included such "sports" as throwing frying pans and who spit the furthest competitions... but in Philadelphia the President shall appear, though by their spirit the Philadelphia contests differ only a little from the Tennessee meet.

A certain Mr Tappeni, who is director of these "contests," declared that they would have a clearly expressed political colouring, though he doubted they would attract big crowds.

A 31-man strong team from China is amidst the countries that accepted the invitation to Philadelphia. Sports writers point out that the Chinese, whose track-and-field achievements are more than modest, had crossed the ocean not in quest of sporting laurels. For Beijing this is one more opportunity of displaying its "loyalty" to Washington.

Irrespective of the results produced at the Philadelphia "contests," they will in no way overshadow the international Olympic festival in the Soviet capital. The TIME magazine had to acknowledge that as the Moscow Olympics drew closer, it was becoming ever more obvious that President Carter's boycott of the Olympic games has not attained the aims set. The overwhelming majority of the countries, of the national Olympic committees and sports federations announced boycott to the boycott.

TIME MAGAZINE ACCUSED OF MISREPRESENTING FACTS

LD151535 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by M. Abelev: "The TIME Style, or Topsy-Turvy"]

[Text] The bosses of TIME magazine are fond of emphasizing that this American magazine is a serious and respectable publication. Current among journalists in the West is the expression--the "TIME style." It is regarded as synonymous with being positive, well informed and reliable when it comes to analysis. A snippet from any page will tell you that it is our magazine, the publishers assert. The "TIME style," they say, is so original and inimitable!

What we have here is not part of a page but a whole article from a recent issue. It is entitled "What Has Happened to Detente?" A considerable part of it is devoted to USSR and U.S. mutual relations with developing countries.

Any reliable analysis presupposes the use of concrete examples, data and figures. However, TIME magazine does not use them when it contrasts U.S. and Soviet policy vis-a-vis the developing countries. Yet there is an abundance of data.

Take Iran, for example.

Last November President Carter ordered that Iranian state assets in the United States and in foreign branches of American banks be frozen. The total sum of Iranian funds immobilized by the United States is around $8 billion. This is almost three times greater than Iran's debt to America banks and companies. Consequently the money was by no means withheld as a guarantee of payment of debts. Especially as the former shah's money in the United States--money stolen from the people--was left alone. Thus, we have a blackmail situation: Washington is using an economic lever to exert political pressure.

And what about the "aid missions" or the "Peace Corps" volunteers? It all boils down to TIME magazine's peculiar terminology. Apparently, by mission it means the abortive armed assault landing on the sovereign country's territory. By "Peace Corps" volunteers it means, in fact, the fifth column formed in Iran and financed by the CIA whose job was to support the assault group at the appointed hour.

Let us continue the discussion in the language of facts. In the latter half of June the Ninth Session of the Soviet-Iranian Permanent Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow. The sides signed a protocol--the first official document enshrining the bases of the development of business ties between the USSSR and Iran since the revolution in that state. The Iranian delegation head--Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Reza Salimi--called it the start of a new stage in the development of relations between our states.

Soviet delegation headed S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, stressed: "The USSR is cooperating with Iran in the construction of industrial projects in such a way that the newly constructed enterprises will be able to operate on local raw materials and depend as little as possible on imports of subassemblies. This is the difference between the USSR's relations with Iran and its ties with Western countries."

Now a few facts about Afghanistan. "Soviet interference in Afghanistan"--these are the most frequently encountered words in the mounds of lies erected by Western propaganda to hide the real state of affairs from the public of their countries. What exactly is it trying to hide? First and foremost the truth about Soviet-Afghan cooperation. Enterprises constructed with our country's assistance account for more than one-third of all Afghan industrial output. The Soviet Union assisted in the construction of the 100,000 kilowatt Naglu hydroelectric power station, the biggest in the country, and Afghanistan's first natural gas thermal power stations near the city of Mazari-e Sharif. In the sphere of agriculture, which account for two-thirds of the country's national income, the main Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects are the Jalalabad irrigation complex in Nangarhar Province and the (Sarde) irrigation system in Ghazni Province. A number of medical centers have been constructed with Soviet assistance and there are plans for a blood transfusion center and health center in Kabul and a hospital in Qonduz....

TIME magazine's clumsy attempt to make a distorted comparison of U.S. and Soviet policies vis-a-vis the developing countries prompts a further comparison. Both the USSR and the United States have their traditions in relations with young states and with the national liberation movement. Soon after the October Revolution, Soviet Russia liquidated all inequitable treaties imposed by tsarism on its Asian neighbors, recognized national sovereignty and concluded the first ever treaties on an equitable basis with Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. With our support Iran secured the withdrawal of British forces from its territory. The Soviet-Afghan treaty was the first equitable treaty Afghanistan had concluded with a major power. "The high contracting parties," the document said, "agree to the freedom of the nations of the East on the basis of independence and in accordance with the common desire of each of its peoples."

Here is a bit of data about traditions in U.S. policy. According to specialists at the Brookings Institution, in the 30-year period from 1946 to 1975 the United States resorted on 215 occasions to armed forces or show of force in various parts of the world, chiefly at the borders of developing states. The continuity of this course is clearly visible in the current massing of American naval forces off the coast of Iran, the "quick reaction corps 'commandos'" rehearsals for the seizure of Arab oilfields and the ceaselessly imperialist aggression against Afghanistan.

In its unseemly attempt to revive the cold war Washington is helped by certain bourgeois propaganda organs like TIME magazine. The "TIME style" is an idiomatic expression. We suggest the following Russian translation: topsy-turvy.

APPEALS FOR DIALOGUE PASS UNHEARD IN BEIJING

LD152053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 15 Jul 80

["Topical Problems of International Life" program with commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin: "Beijing's Hegemonistic Course--A Threat to the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Last Thursday U.S. President Carter and Hua Guofeng, chairman of the PRC State Council and chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, met in Tokyo. Incidentally, Hua Guofeng also holds the post of leader of the PRC Military Council. The meeting in Tokyo was itself also connected with the arrival of both politicians for the funeral ceremony following the death of Ohira, Japanese prime minister. Here one may note the following detail: Commentaries on this meeting were perhaps denser [gushche] and more specific before the meeting than after the meeting was held. Not that such things do not happen, all the more so since the talks were held behind closed doors, and this is not even the most important factor since weather is not generally made by one encounter, as they say. [sentence as heard] But perhaps it sheds additional light on the process of rapprochement between the United States and China, which has clearly been gaining some momentum in recent months. This light also extends to the severe orientation of Chinese foreign policy, an orientation completely subordinated to the anti-Soviet and antisocialist direction of Chinese foreign policy.

It is also worth mentioning the fact that although perhaps neither Hua Guofeng nor Carter planned this meeting at the given time in Tokyo precisely--even though in the end what happened was planned--it turned out that this meeting of Chinese and U.S. statesmen coincided with a definite activization of Chinese actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

China undertook quite a cynical maneuver recently. It turned to no less than UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim with an appeal for effective measures to be adopted immediately for suppression of the aggressive acts of the Vietnamese authorities. This is done by the Chinese, who themselves admit quite officially and openly that they have recently been shelling the border regions of Vietnam. As a matter of fact, the Chinese are making no particular effort to conceal the definite military pressure they are exerting on the SRV's northern border.

This undoubtedly coincided with the definite growth in tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and the Thai-Lao border. Here I would like to return to the commentaries written before the meeting between Hua Guofeng and Carter. It was said that the subject of talks between Carter and Hua Guofeng would undoubtedly be the situation in Southeast Asia and above all the situation in Kampuchea, as well as the situation around Afghanistan. It looks as if at least the first subject, Kampuchea, and probably the second also, were discussed by the U.S. and Chinese leaders. It is difficult to judge the degree of agreement reached, of course, but it looks as if the United States is actively playing up to China in its stirving for expansion in Southeast Asia, while China, as everyone knows, is in total solidarity with the U.S. position in connection with the support of the counterrevolutionary groups being sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Even though one tends to think that there are enough contradictions in Chinese-U.S. relations and that these contradictions make themselves obvious at every meeting, regardless of how acute these contradictions may be and how deep, there are recurring trends for a rapprochement, which is indeed developing at an accelerated rate. Within the framework of this rapprochement there is undoubtedly, or to be more precise, there is another participant. This is Japan, where as a matter of fact--in the capital of this country--this meeting took place. Here I would simply like to quote some figures: The volume of China's trade with Japan is presently $7.5 billion. The volume of trade between the United States and China is $2.5 billion. This is quite a large amount. According to some estimates, China has over the last 2-3 years received credits and loans amounting to $30 billion from the West and the subject of weapons sales to China, which has up to now been a half-banned subject in the free press at least, is now receiving publicity and is ever acquiring a more real outline.

In any case, we have already had occasion to speak of the fact that the United States is selling so-called auxiliary military equipment, which can be used both for civilian and military purposes. The value of these goods amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Probably some substance is added to the Hua Guofeng-Carter meeting in Toyko by the fact that precisely now the Western press is talking and writing a great deal about the political fate of Hua Guofeng himself.

It looks as though there are to be changes in this fate, which rose like a star of the first order back in Mao Zedong's days, which are not considered quite so brilliant now. In any case, it is assumed that in the next few months--a point of view confirmed not only by foreign but also by Chinese observers--Hua Guofeng will have to say goodbye to his post as chairman of the State Council. It seems that this post will go to Zhao Siyang, ex-governor of Szechwan Province. Generally, there is expected to be quite a broad and fundamental reshuffle of the upper echelon of the Chinese leadership. Much is being said about the fates of Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Chen Yonggui, the ex-model peasant, whose dazhai production brigade provoked great enthusiasm in China in its time--articicial enthusiasm of course--while this campaign is now condemned as trickery. This talk about changes in the upper echelon of the Chinese leadership is taking place at a time when quite definite notes of approval for the so-called Cultural Revolution have appeared in the offical Chinse press. Moreover, all these appraisals are building up a crescendo and if it used to be called a decade of chaos and misfortune, now the Cultural Revolution is being called a violent raging of feudal fascism. This is literally how it is.

Internal Chinese politics pose many riddles, of course, as does internal Chinese reality. There are many desperately difficult and complicated problems there. One need only take the fact of this rapprochement with the West itself, or the export of Western technology and Western machinery and equipment, even if this is still relatively modest. Even with the very first amounts it becomes clear that the present Chinese economy can only bear these Western supplies with great difficulty, if it is in a state to bear them at all. For it becomes clear that there are no cadres who can make use of the modern technology or master the modern technological processes.

This is the cruel payment for the kingdom of mad austerity which was established during the years of the Cultural Revolution in China. I have already had cause to speak of this. Now there are 600 million or even more young people of between 7 and 30 years of age, and what do they represent? A third of them are engaged in studies, another third have primary and incomplete secondary educations while the remaining third actually have no education at all. According to Chinese politicians themselves--and this does not mean all of them, since as far as evaluation of the Cultural Revolution inside China is concerned, there is quite an acute battle in the upper echelon itself--there is nevertheless a dominant point of view which says that the Cultural Revolution has led to the situation where the cry great losses characterizes the state of Chinese youth today. This means a generally low level of culture, lack of knowledge about Marxism and moral degradation. And to solve this problem, which is a problem of huge complexity, is difficult, of course.

Together with this, Chinese society is now being confronted with a drop in the standard of living of working people. According to official Chinese data, the average consumption of grain per head in the country is falling yearly. The supply of cotton cloth to the population is also being reduced. These are also major problems. And the economy of present-day China presents a picture of some kind of unstable organism. In it one can see both state enterprises and private property, cooperatives and mixed state and capitalist enterprises and even purely capitalist industries based on capitalist principles are being set up. I am referring to the limited companies which distribute shares both among separate groups of the population and purely individual buyers of these shares.

Chinese leaders themselves are saying that they will orientate themselves around some kind of mixed economy, which would include centralized planning and centralized bases, with a market economy. But so far, this is all in the imagination, just a goal. It goes without saying that one cannot speak dispassionately about these Chinese problems, which affect the living conditions and determine the living conditions of the most populated country in the world. And it goes without saying that the Soviet people are full of sympathy for the Chinese people and that we would truly want the Chinese people to improve their living conditions every year and that their lives would befit such a great people and that their living conditions would really change for the better.

And in this connection, one cannot bypass the policy of the four modernizations which seems to be the icon of the current Chinese leaders. Although one must admit that these four modernizations--were one to decipher them in some way--are just as incomprehensible as Chinese characters for people who do not know the Chinese language because, well, they are taking up agriculture, this is understandable; they are taking up industry, this is also understandable. [sentence as heard] They are striving to improve science and technology; this too, is understandable. And they are improving the army. And here it becomes clear that it is precisely on modernization of the army that the greatest funds available to modern China are being spent. And this extravagance can in no way be explained by China's internal needs and the complex internal problems facing this country.

Here the new link between China's internal policy and the foreign policy goals which the Chinese leaders have set themselves, comes to light. And the foreign policy goals, however one describes them, are in the final analysis, goals far from the interests of detente, far from the interests of peace and the interests of disarmament.

I believe it would be right, in speaking about present-day China--about the internal and foreign policies of this country, assessing these policies such as they are, realizing the danger of these policies and Beijing's course of rapprochement with the United States and Japan--to see at the same time the serious internal flaws in these policies which inevitably contradict the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves.

As far as the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are concerned, in its relations with China, the Soviet Union has followed and follows a principled and consistent line. This line includes firm opposition to all steps and acts by the present Chinese leadership aimed at aggravating international tension and multiplying the number of conflicts in international affairs with a consistent and firm course for normalization of relations, and for straightening out these relations on principled foundations.

The Soviet Union has never shut the door on dialogue with China, on a dialogue based on wisdom and good will. Now, our appeals--the appeals of the Soviet Union for such a dialogue--are obviously passing unheard in Beijing. But in the final analysis, nothing is eternal, even in the **the heavenly kingdom, as they used to call China. The vital interests** of the Chinese people are such a big and serious quantity that they will in the end declare themselves sovereign.

PRC DESIRES COOPERATION WITH U.S. AGAINST USSR

LD120619 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Aleksey Leonteyev commentary from "The Way We See It" Program]

[Text] China states openly that the main accent in the so-called four modernizations program is laid on the need to technically reequip the Chinese Army and militarize the country.

There is one message that the Chinese propaganda is trying to drive home: Not a single day should be lost, the eighties should become the years of decisive gains for China; ignore privations. These slogans put forward by the Chinese leadership stand in full conformity with the strategic aims once advocated by the late Mao Zedong. China, he said, should win a dominant position for herself in the world, a position from which it will be able to dictate her will to other nations. The present Beijing leadership realized that China is not prepared yet for attaining such a goal.

To accumulate the necessary amount of strength, Chinese leaders say their country will need at least 20 years. Hence the conclusion: Although inevitable, a world war may be delayed for some time.

(?Granted) by this, the Chinese leadership is doing all it can to make this period of delay a period of extreme tension in interstate relations. The Chinese leaders therefore are trying to set the United States and the Soviet Union at loggerheads. And they reacted with obvious animosity to the relaxation process which developed on the European Continent in the seventies and now, in alliance with certain circles of the West, they are doing their best to bury political relaxation. All this is being done under the guise of the invention about the so-called Soviet threat, which allegedly should be given a joint rebuff.

XINHUA claims that the United States and Europe are confronted with a choice--either to give up, or wage a war. Chinese propaganda advises, in a provocative way, to make this choice now, because later, it warns, it will be much more difficult. The Maoists want the United States to take the lead in what they call a broad international united front for the struggle against the Soviet Union and shoulder the main burden of confrontation with the socialist countries. Since China is a poor country, they say, it should play an auxiliary and subsidiary role in what is known as parallel actions with the Western partners. These parallel actions take the form today of a threat to attack Vietnam once again, support the enemies of Kampuchea or help terrorist bands being sent to Afghanistan from the outside.

The Beijing leaders are trying to interfere in relations between Pakistan and India by making them more complicated. They are trying to set Thailand against Vietnam and Kampuchea. They train and support the separatist anti-government movements in India, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and on the Philippines. In all the countries of South and Southeast Asia Chinese agents are guiding the activities of ethnic Chinese living in those countries.

We must get hold of Southeast Asia, Mao Zedong declared in his time. His successors are undoubtedly following the same policy line. Southeast Asia is now the main outlet of China's aggressiveness. China's subversive activities there have already brought many complications and disasters to the peoples of the region. Today the Chinese leaders have enlisted the support of their new friends the United States in carrying through more of their aggressive schemes against Asian countries. Analysts should bear this in mind before they set to discuss the possible consequences that they developed following the visit to the United States of Chinese Deputy Premier Geng Biao and the visit to Japan of Premier Hua Guofeng. The two visits provided additional proof that China is stepping up the building of an alliance with the United States and Japan. This alliance is bound to endanger national interests of any of the states in Southeast Asia. That point was stressed with alarm by many local papers. They write that China has launched a political game extremely dangerous for an independent national development of Asian countries. The supplies of military equipment agreed upon by Geng Biao during his visit to the United States in fact means that the United States is helping to build the material foundation for China's aggressive policies. They mean that the United States is encouraging China to carry out more acts of aggression against her neighbors on which China makes extensive territorial claims.

Rapprochement between the Western powers and China is (?pursuing) dangerous not for Asia alone, those who are encouraging the militarist preparations of China hope to channel them in a certain direction, and that is in the direction of the Soviet Union. But it is most unlikely that China, after obtaining Western arms and organizing arms manufacturing at home, would consult the United States or anyone else as to whom it would drop its bombs on. China follows her own calculations. It's not yet known who is playing whose cards. History shows that in this China is no less experienced than the United States.

U.S. CONCEALING TRUE NUMBER OF S. KOREAN KILLINGS

LD152130 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Stockholm, July 15, TASS--The American Government and the South Korean authorities are trying hard to conceal the truth about the events that took place late in May in the South Korean town of Kwangju. They are trying to hush up those foreigners who became witnesses of the bloody repression committed by the South Korean military against civilians of the town.

This has been stated to the Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER by American citizens Steven Clark and Caroline Perry, who came to Stockholm from South Korea. The number of people killed in Kwangju, they stressed in an interview to the newspaper, exceeds by far the official figures. According to the witnesses, whom Steven Clark and Caroline Perry talked to, South Korean troops who on May 19 attacked students "methodically and brutally killed civilians. Then they trampled on the faces of those killed to hamper identification. The corpses were carried away in vehicles which belong to the American Army and were burnt like rubbish". According to the witnesses, about 3,000 Kwangju residents fell victim to terror of the Seoul regime.

Steven Clark noted in the DAGENS NYHETER interview that a fortnight after the "massacre in Kwangju" the American Congress allocated millions of dollars as military aid to the Seoul regime. That regime also received economic support from the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations where the United States has decisive influence. Steven Clark described as hypocrisy the statements made by the U.S. President Jimmy Carter on human rights. Without the U.S. aid he said the Seoul dictator (Chun Doo-hwan) couldn't have held on for a single day.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN USSR 'FOR REST'

LD151905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a rest.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO MPR

LD160835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium; and Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

Dear ministers:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people we extend to you and through you to the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the MPR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Mongolian people heartfelt congratulations on your national holiday--the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The 1921 anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution played an outstanding role in the Mongolian people's historical destiny. Following its triumph, on the basis of Lenin's immortal teaching and Suhe Baatar's behests and under the leadership of their combat vanguard--the MPRP--the Mongolian people pursued a glorious path and carried out radical socioeconomic transformation, and are now persistently working to fulfill the large scale tasks of creating socialism's material and technical base.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the MPR is making a worthy contribution to developing all-round cooperation among the fraternal socialist states and to consolidating world socialism's positions. The MPR is an active advocate of the peoples' right to freedom and independence and of united action among all peace-loving forces and is opposed to intrigues by imperialism and hegemonism which jeopardize peace. The prestige of People's Mongolia in the international arena is steadily increasing.

The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the MPR are growing and strengthening with each passing year. The implementation of the recently signed Soviet-Mongolian agreement on economic and technical cooperation in 1981-1985 will help accelerate the development of the republic's national economy and to increase social production efficiency in the country, thereby further boosting the people's prosperity.

Soviet people are gratified by the Mongolian People's great successes. In times of grim ordeal and of peaceful creative labor, we have marched and continue to march shoulder to shoulder as like-minded comrades-in-arms. We will continue to do whatever is necessary to ensure that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and the Soviet Union and Mongolia grows ever deeper and richer in content, for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

We wish you dear friends, both communists and all the fraternal Mongolian people, new successes and achievements in building a socialist society.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

KHOLOV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND MOSCOW RECEPTION FOR MPR JUBILEE

LD151225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "On Anniversary"]

[Text] On 11 July B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday- the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and others.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN NAKHODKA--A Japanese delegation from Maizuru led by (Isuzi Sarukani) arrived in Nakhodka today and was welcomed by representatives of the gorispolkom, public organizations and the branch of the USSR-Japan society. The delegation will stay about a week in Nakhodka and will met with public representatives, visit a children's music school, a Pioneer camp and a children's combine and will participate in a flower exhibition and other events. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 9 Jul 80 SK]

TASS AUTHORIZED TO DENY AFGHANS KILLED, /ILLAGES DESTROYED

LD151114 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--The American news agencies UPI and AP, quoting some "diplomatic circles in Delhi," distributed reports asserting that thousands of Afghans had allegedly been killed in recent days in Afghanistan and over 50 villages near Kabul and in Ghazni Province had been destroyed.

TASS has been authorized categorically to deny the fabrications on some "killings" and destructions of villages in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. All this is part of the policy of misinformation American imperialism resorts to with the object of hampering the definite changes for the better which emerged in this region.

The very reference to "diplomatic circles in Delhi" indicates that the authors of the above-mentioned falsification did not even trouble to select a more suitable point to attach the appearance of of "diplomatic authenticity" to their fabrications.

The public of India knows full well that it is precisely the United States, Pakistan and China that continue working for an aggravation of the situation in the region, are arming gangster formations and encouraging them to invade territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the same time they seek to disguise the subversive activity and armed aggression by "a diplomacy of smiles."

By references to Delhi, the American-Chinese makers of misinformation, judged as a whole, would also like to cast aspersions on the peaceable foreign policy of the Republic of India, which firmly adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonaligned movement, and is coming out in favour of spreading the process of international detente on the Asian Continent. India, as the annual report of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, published in Delhi a few days ago, says, is going to consistently pursue a policy of friendship vis-a-vis all neighbouring states, to develop cooperation with them with the object of safeguarding a stable situation in the region. India, the document emphasizes, maintains close relations with the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and "is interested in safeguarding the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of friendly Afghanistan."

BANDITS ATTACK AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM 24 APRIL

LD151044 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 15, TASS--A press conference for foreign and local journalists was held here today at which Muhammad Hashem, Rahmatullah and Shirhan, players of Afghanistan's national field hockey team, who had escsped from bandits, took the floor. They said that on April 24 their team was attacked by bandits on the road to Kabul after competitions in the Soviet Union .

Their bus was stopped by four armed persons about 10-15 kilometres from the city of Qonduz in the northeastern part of Afghanistan and, threatened by weapons, the driver had to head for the forest. 150-200 metres away from the road the bus was surrounded by an armed group of about forty.

Travelling in the bus together with 22 players were three passengers. "Two of our teammates--Muhammed Aman and Sami Hamedi--tried to put up resistence but were immediately killed by the bandits", Shirhan said. Player Ali Muhammad Vazeri was wounded and one of the passengers was killed.

The remaining athletes were divided by the bandits into groups of 4-5 persons and taken away. "We," Shirhan went on to say, "were locked in a shed and guard was set up. On the same evening an armed man named Basir Khan interrogated us. He shouted: 'Don't you know that America prohibited sportsmen to compete in the Olympic games? Why did you go to the USSR?'.

"At night, when the guards fell asleep we broke out and headed for Kabul which we reached after three days."

Asked by correspondents, the sportsmen said that they do not know about the fate of their team-mates.

In all probability, they have been killed.

Speaking before the journalists, the players wrathfully condemned the bandit crime which they assessed as an attempt to intimidate the Afghan athletes.

Linked with U.S. Policy

LD151052 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 15, TASS--"The blackmail and threats by the U.S. administration have failed to hamper the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow. And even the killing of several members of the Afghan national field hockey team has failed to make the Afghan sportsmen abandon their trip to the Olympiad", says a statement of the National Olympic Committee of the DRA. The statement was circulated here today at a press conference which was called in connection with the bandit attack on the members of the Afghan national field hockey team who were returning to Kabul after competitions in the Soviet Union.

"The criminal policy of Afghanistan's enemies patently manifested itself in the events of February 21-23 in Kabul, in the use of U.S.-made chemical grenades by counterrevolutionary elements, and in the poisoning of the pupils of Kabul schools with nerve gas, and many other facts", the statement goes on.

"We the sportsmen of Afghanistan," the statement stresses in conclusion, "are stating in all firmness that the killing of our comrades is directly linked with the Carter administration's policy of boycotting the Olympic games. We are confident that the peoples of the world will wrathfully condemn that vile crime. The blood of the innocent victims is fully on the conscience of Carter and his administration. It is perfectly clear to everyone that no attempts and crimes by imperialism's henchmen will hamper the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow."

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON IMPERIALISTS PLOTS AGAINST DRA, IRAN

GF151320 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Sergey (Pavlichev) commentary]

[Excerpt] When speaking about the Sawr revolution [in Afghanistan] one tends to involuntarily compare it with the popular revolution in Iran. These two revolutions are in character part and parcel of the great revolutionary process of overthrowing and eradicating the rule of oppressors that is occurring throughout the world today and which began with the Great October Revolution in Russia. As a result of revolutionary development in both Afghanistan and Iran, detested and reactionary regimes were overthrown and democratic rights and freedoms were declared. In both Afghanistan and Iran the revolutions were carried out to improve the lives of the most deprived and most oppressed strata.

It is also necessary to note that the Afghan revolution occurred 10 months before Iran's revolution. It attracted the attention of the imperialists and thus helped the victory of the Iranian revolution.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was declared under the aegis of the Sawr revolution and decisively demanded that the right of the Iranian nation to independence and self-determination be respected. This policy pursued by the DRA greatly helped to foil the armed intervention against Iran that was being planned by U.S. imperialism. The objective behind this armed intervention was to save the shah's regime that was being weakened under the revolution's blows.

Iran and Afghanistan have a common enemy, U.S. imperialism, which has begun an undeclared war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, is carrying out armed provocations against it and is opposing an economic boycott. But everyone is well aware that in addition to arming and leading mercenaries, U.S. imperialism has also started an undeclared war against Afghanistan and is sending groups of its mercenaries into that country. While preparing for an armed intervention in Afghanistan, the CIA and the Pentagon want to use Iranian territory in their fight against Afghanistan in the same way that they are using Pakistani territory.

It should be noted that the vantage points established by the CIA and the Pentagon in Iran for transferring terrorists to fight against the DRA are being used in their instigations against the Iranian revolution as well.

Soviet correspondent Sergey (Pavlichev) then writes: Some time ago I read in the papers that one of the large centers for armed struggles against the DRA has been established in the city of Mashhad. Headquarters have been set up there to send brigand groups into Afghanistan from the northwestern border of Afghanistan. As has been clarified, the Afghan counter-revolutionaries' base in Peshawar, Pakistan, commands the Mashhad center. As we know, the Americans and CIA agents command this base. Therefore, CIA representatives continue to act in Iranian territory through their agents in Mashhad, and their acts are aimed at overthrowing the republican system and re-establishing the old conditions in Iran.

Sergey (Pavlichev) writes: In conclusion, I want to state that Afghanistan and Iran are not alone in their struggles. They have many common friends, and socialist countries as well as other peace-loving countries who have sincerely supported the victory of the revolution in these two neighboring countries are among these friends. The Afghan nation, as the Iranian nation, is strongly determined to defend its revolutionary gains.

IZVESTIYA SEES 'MOUNTING DISCONTENT' IN PAKISTAN

LD151221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Rostarchuk article: "Regarding Events in Pakistan"]

[Text] A wave of mass protest demonstrations against the authorities' policy has swept through Pakistan. According to political commentators, this is the first time in 3 years of military rule that there has been such a powerful display of discontent by broad strata of the country's population.

According to the foreign press, 100,000 took to the streets of Islamabad on 4 July, and the following day 200,000 residents of the capital surrounded and stoned the building housing the president's secretariat. On 6 July about 25,000 Shi'ite Muslims besieged government institutions. The demonstrators were demanding the lifting of martial law, the holding of a general election and the revision of the 1,400-year-old Islamic system of income tax introduced recently by the authorities.

The immediate stimulus to action for the Shi'ite Muslims, who constitute one-third of the country's population, was the compulsory and general levying of a "wealth tax" to which the government had resorted, which is wrongful from the viewpoint of their religion. Throughout the country 2 percent had been deducted from deposits in bank accounts without depositors' knowledge. Hundreds of thousands of Shi'ite Muslims demanded the return of the confiscated funds.

However, these protest demonstrations were not only religious in nature. The antigovernment disturbances, which hit Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan as well as Islamabad, are mainly an expression of the Pakistani people's protest against the repressions by the military administration and of their demand for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms.

This display of discontent is easily explained. Indeed, the economic burden the authorities have placed on working people is becoming unendurable. Discontent with the dictatorial regime is steadily ripening in a country where the working people are reduced to extreme poverty, the Iranian newspaper KEYHAN wrote recently.

But the military authorities are clearly little concerned with Pakistanis' needs. Despite the monstrous $7.3 billion foreign debt, despite deficit financing inside the country, the country's military leadership has increased appropriations for the army (by 12 percent) and also for the maintenance of the new 1980-1981 fiscal year. As the newspaper MUSLIM noted, spending on defense and the "maintenance of law and order" will make up more than 53 percent of the total spending--and that in one of the world's poorest developing countries.

An explosive charge of resentment has built up in all strata of Pakistani society. The indignation and protests intensified after the promulgation of a number of new decrees at the end of May. These extended the validity of the martial law statute and expanded military tribunals' powers. The military authorities can now arrest anyone without making charges and can convict him on the verdict of a military tribunal. Any interference by the civilian courts, which were left as one of the last constitutional means of struggling against the military authorities' decisions, is now forbidden. A special explanation by the authorities points out that those guilty of any political action will be sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

These measures by the authorities are clearly the last straw for the people's patience. As America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, the military regime's antidemocratic policy is generating mounting resistance and is helping to consolidate the opposition, toward which even many people who recently still supported the ruling regime are beginning to gravitate.

The foreign press notes that in northern regions of the country the population's discontent is also mounting over the presence of bandit troop formations, presented as "Afghan refugees." Opposition forces are condemning the government for interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, for placing Pakistani territory at the disposal of counterrevolutionary forces, and for creating tension on the borders with Afghanistan and India.

On 5 July, at the call of the Pakistani Bar Association, a "general day of protest and strikes" was held and a meeting was held in the city court building in Lahore at which the striking lawyers, together with members of banned parties, again put forward the opposition's main demands: for the restoration of democratic rights, the holding of a general election and the transfer of power to a civilian government--something to which General Ziaul Haq is stubbornly refusing to agree.

The powerful antigovernment demonstrations of recent days have forced the military administration's leaders to maneuver and to take a number of "emergency measures" to reduce the heat of passions. Thus Ziaul Haq told Shi'ite Muslim leaders that the procedure for levying the zakat [alms] and ushr [tithe] Muslim taxes will be revised before 15 September. After meeting with Pakistani newspaper editors, he promised "at a suitable time" to relax the censorship and to publish a code of laws regulating the activity of the mass media, many of whose representatives--opponents of the regime--are now in jail.

But, commentators believe, these promises will hardly mute the growing opposition to the regime. The events of recent weeks show that, despite repression and brutal censorship, "the people's revolutionary activeness is intensifying," Tehran's KEYHAN stresses. According to a correspondent of the paper who visited Pakistan, Ziaul Haq's government, despite all its statements that "the people support it," is the most unpopular [antinarodnyy] government since the country gained independence. "The prisons of a regime that lays claim to the title of champion of 'Islamic democracy' are packed with political prisoners," KEYHAN continues.

The military administration ruling in Pakistan relies on moral, military and financial assistance from the West, especially the United States, and also Beijing. Washington and its allies are writing off debts and offering deferments on foreign debts, providing new subsidies and supplying weapons for the sake of keeping Pakistan as their faithful ally in West and South Asia.

Both Washington and Beijing hope that this unpopular regime will be able to continue to hold out. As THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports, it is not for nothing that one Western diplomat in Islamabad, where a tense situation now persists, remarked that, in his opinion, "the kettle is boiling but the lid is firmly on." In foreign commentators' opinion, however, the events of recent days in Pakistan, like the recent changes in Iran and other countries, are a reminder of something else: It is not always possible to keep "boiling kettles" "firmly lidded."

EDITORIAL VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF LE DUAN MOSCOW TALKS

LD151505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] In the present complex international situation the significance of fraternal solidarity and the coordination of the socialist countries' actions for preserving world peace and safeguarding international security is growing particularly. Resolutely rejecting the blatant interference of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism in other states' internal affairs, the socialist countries firmly and consistently advocate the settling of existing conflicts by political means and indicate concrete paths which could lead to the unraveling of complex knots in international politics.

The Indochina region is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension created by the provocative actions of the Beijing and Washington ruling circles. The Vietnamese people's historic victory, which also played an important role in the destinies of the neighboring peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, gives the new world's enemies no rest. To aggravate the situation in this region at any price and to disrupt its population's peaceful labor is the task which the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialist forces have set themselves. However, there is no doubt that no matter to what threats and provocations the Vietnamese people's enemies resort, they will never succeed in attaining their goals.

The guarantee of this is the fraternal solidarity between the heroic people of Vietnam and the peoples of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all of progressive mankind. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship has been tried and tested by time. There are many vivid and memorable events in its glorious history. Based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, it has now become our peoples' most valuable possession since it meets the interests of both countries and the whole socialist community and the interests of peace and international security.

The forms of constantly developing fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations are unusually diverse and multifaceted. The regular contacts between Soviet and Vietnamese leaders are one such form which has a tremendous influence on revolving both present and future questions of our cooperation. This was demonstrated with new force at the 5 July meeting in Moscow between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, and other leaders of the Soviet Union and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], which took place in a fraternal cordial atmosphere and confirmed the full unity of views on all the questions discussed.

During the talks the sides stressed the importance of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty, signed a year and a half ago, which established a firm base for the all-round development of relations of fraternal solidarity and fruitful interaction between the CPSU and VCP and the USSR and SRV. Tremendous work along all avenues has been done on the basis of this historic document since then. And in all spheres Soviet-Vietnamese relations continue to deepen, their effectiveness is growing, and further possibilities for increasing economic, scientific and technical ties between the two countries are coming to light.

The participants in the talks expressed the conviction that the role of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship as a powerful creative factor in the years ahead will grow even more.
[paragraph continues]

"Friendship," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech on 3 July, "means above all deeds and actions whose significance is tested by time, and this test convinces us that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is firmly built and with each year it becomes richer and more vivid."

Yes, our friendship is built on a firm foundation and is becoming richer and more vivid. This is the result, fully meeting the hopes of the peoples of the USSR and SRV, of the Leninist policy of our communist parties and governments and the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders' personal contribution to its implementation. This is why the presentation of the SRV's highest awards--the Order of the "Gold Star"--to the Soviet leaders was a highly significant ceremony during the Soviet-Vietnamese meeting. They were honored with this award for their outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship, combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between our fraternal countries. The Soviet and Vietnamese public receive with sincere satisfaction the recent award to Comrade Le Duan of the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace between peoples."

When discussing the international situation during the talks, the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders condemned the policy of Beijing which, with U.S. support, is seeking to destabilize the situation in the Indochina region, is organizing military demonstrations on the Sino-Vietnamese border with this aim in mind, is encouraging provocative onslaughts by the remains of the Pol Pot gangs against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and is exerting undisguised pressure on the Association of South East Asian Nations. The subversive and provocative activity of the Beijing hegemonists and American imperialism is now the main obstacle to improving the situation in Southeast Asia. In this connection the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all of progressive mankind fully approve and support the actions and initiatives of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea directed toward establishing an atmosphere of peace and stability in this troubled region.

To struggle tirelessly in the name of the peoples' happiness and in the name of the ideals of peace and socialism, freedom and national independence in Asia and throughout the world--such is the main aim of the successfully developing and deepening fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and VCP and the USSR and SRV. The Moscow meeting between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders was undoubtedly a new milestone on this most important of avenues. All Soviet people unanimously approved its successful results. Under the leadership of their dear Communist Party and the Soviet Government they are fully resolved to continue to do all that is necessary to further strengthen the fraternal friendship with the Vietnamese people and to strengthen the cohesion and unity of the whole socialist community.

KHMER ROUGE LEADER FRENCH TV INTERVIEW CLAIMS SCORED

LD141903 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Khieu Samphan, Pol Pot's closest aid who now calls himself premier of an inexistent government, is trying to conceal all bloody traces of the regime which annihilated three million Kampuchean citizens. Speaking in an interview on French television, this murderer, who is now in hiding in the thickets of the jungles on the Thai-Kampuchean border, claims that the Pol Pot regime did not commit murder, but only made "mistakes." "We have given everything to our people and our country," impudently said the man, one of the triumvirate of the Beijing placemen, who turned in the not too distant past the life of the Kampucheans into a real nightmare.

Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan covered the Kampuchea soil with human corpses throughout the almost four years of their bloody rule. Numerous huge ravines with bones and skulls of executed and tortured people have already been found in Kampuchea's territory. And those, who were left alive, were destined to become slaves, serving Chinese settlers.

A horrible story is told in the white paper published in Phnom Penh on the basis of a careful investigation into the crimes of the Pol Pot butchers. The white paper is based on many facts cited at the session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal, which examined last year in the presence of many noted foreign lawyers the charges against the chiefs of the genocide regime. These people had the impudence to call themselves "Red Khmers." The only red things about them were the traces of blood, with which they flooded Kampuchea.

What sacrilege is the statement by Khieu Samphan to the effect that the Pol Pot men did not commit crimes and "if there were separate acts of revenge, they were prosecuted by them." No, practically all, who were suspected at least in the smallest measure of disagreement with the brutal order, which was cultivated in Kampuchea following the Maoist pattern, were literally one hundred percent destroyed. Most heavily hit were the intellectuals, more than 80 percent of whom were annihilated.

Beijing and Washington, which echo each other in all which concerns efforts to undermine peace and stability in South East Asia, have changed the main figures in the Pol Pot camp trying to facelift the system, but the fact that Khieu Samphan, who was once to some extent in the background, replaced Pol Pot, has not changed anything, in fact. The enemies of People's Kampuchea have nobody to rely for support on and nothing has left to them but play the same tattered card placing stake on the survivors of the Pol Pot clique.

Beijing and Washington want to attract attention to the Pol Pot rabble thrown outside Kampuchea, give a semblance of vitality to the butchers of the Kampuchean people. Thailand's territory is used as a place of refuge for Pol Pot and other anti-Kampuchean gangs, which are supplied with Chinese weapons. The galvanisation of the political corpse--Khieu Samphan is used for the aggravation of the situation in the South East Asia, for pitting the countries of the region one against another.

All objective eyewitnesses consider the Pol Pot men to have reached now the state of highway robbers. And one of them could appear on TV screens only because of the efforts of those, who are unhappy about the normalisation of the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, of the successes scored by the Kampuchean people in building a new life.

BRIEFS

TV SATELLITE RELAY--Hundreds of thousands of television viewers in Hanoi and other cities and provinces of Vietnam today saw for the first time a video recording of the ceremony at which Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee presented the republic's highest awards, the Gold Star orders, to the Soviet leaders Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. The film was relayed from Moscow by satellite. The program was received by an Interkosmos ground station named Lotus in Vietnam. Ha Xuan Truong, Vietnamese deputy minister of culture and information, told a TASS correspondent that the beginning of these transmissions marked a new stage in the development of cultural relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Jul 80 LD]

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOVA VISITS ESTONIA, MEETS WITH VAYNO

LD141019 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[ETA Report: "Familiarization With Cultural Life"]

[Text] L. Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was in Tallinn from 30 June through 1 July.

She familiarized herself with the development of our republic's economy, culture and art, went to the Maaryamyagi Memorial and the Estonian SSR State Museum of Art and visited the S.M. Kirov base model fishing kolkhoz and the "ars" combine of the Estonian SSR's art fund in Tallinn.

A friendly conversation was held with K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation were R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; D. Utt, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee's Culture Department, and I. Lott, Estonian SSR minister of culture.

MOROZOV, BULGARIA'S ZAREV HOLD TALKS ON COOPERATION

LD151527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 8 July a conversation took place between V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, during which questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARDS MEDALS TO OFFICERS

LD140803 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Bulgarian Awards Presented"]

[Text] By order of Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, a group of Soviet generals and admirals have been awarded the medal "For Strengthening Fraternity in Arms" for strengthening the fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the Bulgarian and USSR armed forces and peoples and in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

A ceremony was held 3 July at the Bulgarian Embassy to the Soviet Union to present the awards. They were presented by D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The recipients included Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers, and also Army General V.I. Varennikov and others.

Maj Gen B.G. Toshkov, military attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow, attended the presentation.

BAYGAROV REVIEWS USSR-ROMANIAN RELATIONS

LD121410 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Today is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Our commentator Sergey Baygarov writes:

It is a milestone in the development of Soviet-Romanian relations. Like relations between all countries of the socialist community, they are based on principles of complete equality, independence and noninterference into internal affairs which are linked with party mutual aid and internationalist solidarity. The principles are contained in the treaty of 1970, in documents and congress resolutions of the communist parties of the two countries and also the meetings between leading activists of the Soviet Union and Romania: Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu.

Among other things, we can quote the assessment of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which met in autumn last year. We put to the fore closer relations with neighboring socialist countries and we are firmly determined to do everything in order to broaden relations of goodneighborliness, relations of cooperation and solidarity with those states. Consequently, Nicolae Ceausescu said at the congress: I would like to stress the great importance attached by us to relations with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, and with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation has many facets. Let us take, for example, the field of production of material goods. Since 1970, total trade and industrial exchange between the two countries has more than doubled, mostly as a result of mutually beneficial production cooperation. Over 100 projects have been constructed in Romania with the participation of the Soviet Union. They include steelworks, power stations, chemical industry enterprises and building materials industries. According to experts, the projects made it possible for Romania to increase her own raw material base and to end the importation of a number of goods.

Government heads of the two countries, Aleksey Kosygin and Ilie Verdet, held talks in Moscow recently. Both statemen said that there is wide scope for new and great development of economic and technical and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania in the new decade. General interest in development was stressed, with particular emphasis on deepening industrial cooperation. According to preliminary data, this kind of production can occupy one-half of the total Soviet-Romanian trade exchange in the new 5-year plan starting next year.

The Soviet Union and Romania also have plans for a longer period. The two countries have prepared and approved the cooperation program in various fields of production up to 1990.

SCHMIDT, GISCARD REMARKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE CITED

LD111736 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, July 11, TASS--The state visit by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Bonn came to a close today. The last two days of the visit were devoted the the French-West German political consultations.

As is clear from the press reports, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the FRG's federal chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, discussed many questions of international politics and bilateral relations. Valery Giscard d'Estaing made a report on his meeting with L. I. Brezhnev in Warsaw. Helmut Schmidt informed the president of France in detail about his conversations with the Soviet leaders in Moscow.

The situation in the Middle East and in Iran, the events around Afghanistan, the state of affairs in the European Economic Community, the situation in Africa's south, etc. were also the subject of the talks.

Addressing pressmen, Helmut Schmidt pointed out that the consultations "were held in most diverse fields, with a broad participation of the two countries, ministers, the ministers of defence among them".

The head of the West German Government emphasized his agreement with the president's pronouncements concerning the need to further develop cooperation between Bonn and Paris "with a view to rally Europe still more and strengthening its unity as well as to increasing Europe's contribution to the military balance on our continent and throughout the world, to a more effective strengthening of peace."

Helmut Schmidt welcomed France's intention to "modernise its deterrent weapons."

For his part, Valery Giscard d'Estaing underlined that the sides discussed, in particular, "further coordination of actions in the field of economic policy in view of economic difficulties" which exist in Europe and in the whole world. He reported the elaboration of joint French-West German projects including an artificial communications satellite as well as a French-West German tank.

In answer to the question of how he appraised the results of the recent Soviet-West German summit talks, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said: "The visit to Moscow by the FRG's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher was not only useful but necessary, too. It is impossible to imagine Europe being excluded from the talks which are essential in the present-day tense international situation."

The president described as important the fact that at first he in Warsaw and then Helmut Schmidt in Moscow had meetings with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"As far as the problem of nuclear-missile armaments discussed in Moscow is concerned" Valery Giscard d'Estaing went on to say, "I want to point out the following. France is an independent nuclear power and therefore the NATO session's decisions adopted in December did not concern it directly.

"On the other hand, France feels concern in connection with the strategic balance of forces and considers it necessary that all efforts should be made for the sake of keeping the balance. In this case I mean the global balance of forces, which means all types of armaments including conventional ones as well."

"The Soviet reaction to the meeting in Moscow shows that the new formulations given by L.I. Brezhnev open a possibility of talks. I can state that L.I. Brezhnev did not advance any preconditions," the president said. He also touched upon the atmosphere and the difficulties in which, in his view, the talks will be held.

"The global balance of forces is the main thing, in our view," Valery Giscard d'Estaing pointed out. "In this connection we come out in favour of ratification of the SALT II treaty and for effectiveness of talks on reduction of conventional armaments in Europe".

During the press conference Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing again set out their known positions on the question of the events around Afghanistan.

BRITISH EMBASSY PLAN TO DESTROY OLYMPICS TICKETS CRITICIZED

LD141822 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

Against the background of the Olympic flames, which will be lit here on July 19, "alternative flames" will flare up in the British Embassy in Moscow on the orders of Margaret Thatcher. The British prime minister has instructed the embassy to destroy the 30 tickets for the competitions of the Moscow Olympics, which were bought by British diplomats. Precisely destroy and not to turn them over to other people or sell, as the London DAILY MIRROR specifies today. It is, apparently, an attempt to leave a gap of at least 30 seats on the stands of the Moscow stadiums, but this is a futile attempt, as so many people wish to see the games of the Moscow Olympics that all stadiums will be packed to capacity.

Margaret Thatcher also strictly forbade British Embassy officials to establish any contacts with British athletes, who much to her chagrin did not obey her order and will participate in the Olympic games. Moreover, the British team at the 22nd Olympics, as Secretary General of the British Olympic Association Richard Palmer said in a TASS interview, will include 324 athletes and will thus be one of the strongest national teams in recent years.

All this has thrown Margaret Thatcher off her balance. But the petty revenge on British athletes and the destruction of 30 Olympic tickets in the British Embassy are assessed as a frank admission of the failure of the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow.

PRAVDA DELEGATION LEAVES LISBON FOR HOME

LD152136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1802 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Lisbon, 15 July (TASS)--The delegation of the paper PRAVDA, headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor in chief of PRAVDA, left for home today. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party the delegation had been taking part in the festival of the paper AVANTE!

IRANIAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL CLOSES BORDERS FOR 48 HOURS

LD160824 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, TASS--Iran has closed all sea, air and ground borders for a period of 48 hours. All movement across the borders is stopped.

A statement by the spokesman for the president broadcast over the radio urges the people of Iran to be vigilant and help stop the flight of the participants in the U.S.-inspired plot across the border.

The decision to close the borders has been taken by the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran.

LEVCHENKO LINKS U.S. WITH ABORTIVE IRAN COUP ATTEMPT

LD151736 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] In Iran the investigations continue of the circumstances surrounding the recent abortive coup. Our commentator Leonid Levchenko supplies background information.

The disclosure of the plot to topple the (?sovereign) government has exposed once more the treacherous role played by the United States in that country. [Word indistinct] Washington involved its partners in the Camp David deal, Israel and Egypt, in implementing this plan. Radio Tehran reported that the plotters, many of whom were agents of the shah, were trained abroad. Authorities on [word indistinct] street fighting visited Iran in the last few months under the guise of tourists with passports from Britain, Federal Germany and other American allies. They trained antigovernment elements and prepared them for actions against the republic. It was also learned that immediately after the failure of the American military subversive operation undertaken on the pretext of rescuing the hostages, at least 100 CIA agents were sent into Iran.

Long before the hostage problem, which is now used as a pretext for aggravating the American-Iranian conflict, Washington worked out plans of a counterrevolutionary conspiracy in the country. On 6 August last year President Carter's adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski sent a secret document to the State Department pointing to the necessity of concerted action by the American foreign policy office, the CIA and the Pentagon to influence developments in Iran. The document stated that the commendations had been worked out in line with the wishes expressed by the deposed shah during consultations with him.

Along with measures to strangle the revolution from the inside with the help of an organized underground organization, Washington continues intimidating Iranians by its military strength and tries to discredit the changes going on in that Islamic country. Two days before the planned action of Iranian counterrevolutionaries a squadron of Phantom aircraft landed at the American airbase near Cairo. On the pretext of holding joint military exercises with the Egyptian Air Force, the squadron was rehearsing joint action with Egyptians for future fighting in Iran. Simultaneously, Radio Tehran said, two American aircraft carriers and 25 other combat ships of the United States Navy carrying 125 (?Phantoms) 100 tanks and a large number of helicopters approached the Iranian coast.

The uncovering of an antigovernment plot in Iran and the continuing United States military preparations in the Persian Gulf are evidence of Washington's adherence to a course fraught with explosive consequences.

BANI-SADR: U.S. 'DIABOLICAL POWER' 'ENGINEERING PLOTS'

LD152204 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15, TASS--The attempted state coup in Iran is widely described in the Iranian press as the latest link in the chain of subversive actions against the Iranian revolution by the imperialist powers. Judging from a statement by Iran's President Bani-Sadr, the plot is the biggest of those directed lately against Iman Khomeyni and his regime.

It is seen from these reports that the coup was being prepared both by external forces and by the internal opposition. Inside the country the role of shock force was to be played by the more privileged part of the army and the air force which were to play the decisive role in overthrowing the regime. The plotters were planning to bomb Khomeyni's residence and also the president's office.

The coup was being prepared with the help of the United States and Israel. After the coup the United States intended to make Iran's former Premier Bakhtiar, who is now living in the West, the principal figure in the country.

The military coup failed. The extensive plot by internal and external forces, initiated by the United States, had ended in failure. The Iranian press notes, however, that the United States has not given up its intention to overthrow the existing regime in Iran and to put its placemen at the head of the state. Speaking on television, President Bani-Sadr said that Iran was in a state of economic war with the United States. He added that there was no doubt that the United States is a diabolical power that will never stop engineering plots against the Iranian revolution.

LEBEDEVA ON DANGER OF MORE ANTI-IRANIAN PLOTS

GF151810 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, details of a new anti-Iranian coup attempt, once again showing Washington's direct involvement, are being revealed. According to Tehran newspapers, this is the sixth anti-Iranian plot during the post revolutionary period and plans for it were made under U.S. leadership.

The newspaper BAMDAD reports that to date about 600 plotters have been arrested. Those arrested are officers of the shah's army and unpunished members of SAVAK. These are the people who were trained by American militarists and the CIA with a spirit of hatred toward Iran's toilers and the nation's culture and traditions. These are the people who wanted to see the strugglers for Iran's democracy either killed or behind prison bars.

It has been fully proved that the objectives of the plot were to overthrow the republican regime. The plotters intended to bomb Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence and destroy a number of Muslim holy shrines. Detailed plans for the occupation of the radio and television buildings, the post office and Tehran's telecommunications center had been compiled.

This time, the plotters were determined to place Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister and a lackey of U.S. imperialism, at the head of a provisional government in the same way that America's puppet, Zahedi, was placed at the head of the government following the anti-Mossadeq coup.

The new U.S. plot against Iran was revealed and a coup against the republic was stopped. But all the strings of the plot that lead to Washington have not been out. American imperialism, Israeli Zionism and As-Sadat's treacherous regime have not stopped their instigations against the Iranian revolution. All military bases situated in Israel and Egypt have now been placed at the disposal of American militarists. As stressed by the New York TIMES some days ago, the Pentagon considers these bases as an arena for the commencement of action in the Persian Gulf and, above all, against Iran. A squadron of American Phantom jets that arrived in Egypt are preparing, together with the Egyptian Air Force, to take military actions against Iran. American military aircraft stationed in the Persian Gulf have violated Iranian airspace. American warships continue to patrol the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Gulf of Oman. Two American strike forces consisting of aircraft carriers led by the Constellation and the Eisenhower have been stationed near the Iranian coast. American newspapers have reported that the aircraft carrier Nimitz that had participated in the previous plot against Iran--the U.S. military intervention on the night of 25 April in the Kavir Desert--is once again heading toward Iran.

Various facts show that American imperialists are continuing to support the actions of the fifth column within Iran, and that they are intensifying their activities. In short, the danger of new plots against Iran exists and American imperialists--the Iranian Republic's No one enemy--are busy preparing them. Therefore, under present circumstances it is very natural for the Iranian nation to show special vigilance. Meetings and demonstrations are being held in Iran these days, the participants are expressing their rage over the subversive acts of imperialist elements.

The present incidents confirm the justness of Iran's demands from the United States: Nonintervention in Iran's affairs, stopping the imposition of pressure on it and halting instigations against the revolutionary Iranian nation.

Dear friends, these demands by the Iranian nation are completely just and legal. The Iranian nation's readiness to resist imperialist plots justly enjoys the respect of all progressive forces in the world today and especially our country.

I thank you for your attention and until we meet again.

TEHRAN RADIO CRITICISM OF AS-SADAT CITED

LD151953 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 15, TASS--Radio Tehran today broadcast a commentary sharply condemning the U.S. policy in the Middle East and American imperialism's interference in the affairs of the region's states.

The commentary says that from the political and economic viewpoints the Middle East is a strategically important area of the world. Proceeding from this the United States has always given close attention to the Middle East and to this day continues to pursue a policy directed at preserving American imperialism's domination in the region.

With the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran the United States lost a true ally and a guardian of its interests there, including oil interests. That is why American imperialism does not intend to put up with the situation and is trying to find a new puppet. For this reason the United States is turning Egypt into its biggest base in the Middle East.

As-Sadat is getting big hand-outs from the imperialists and is fulfilling all their requests and orders. This is evidenced by As-Sadat's recent statement about his readiness to provide the United States with Egyptian territory and military bases for the quick transportation of American troops to the Persian Gulf area. In the event of a drastic change in the situation in the Persian Gulf As-Sadat consented to the deployment of American troops on Egyptian territory. Thereby, the commentary says, As-Sadat concluded an agreement with American imperialism in accordance with which the United United States can commit aggression against Middle East countries, in particular against Iran, from Egyptian territory. That is the reason why a squadron of American Phantoms is now staying in Egypt and taking part in joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. During these exercises the squadron is practicising interaction in the conduct of combat operations against Iran.

VASILYEV NOTES THREATS BY AS-SADAT AGAINST ETHIOPIA

LD151945 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--A TASS commentator Grigory Vasilyev writes:

President of the Arab Republic of Egypt As-Sadat in an interview to the American monthly magazine READERS DIGEST has again pounced threats on Ethipia and declared that he would "start war at once," if Ethiopia undertakes any actions towards the waters of the Nile. Threats have been coming lately from Cairo very often and to many addresses. Having betrayed all-Arab interests of struggle against the Israeli aggression, the struggle for the release of the occupied Arab lands, and having put its regime at the service of American imperialist circles, As-Sadat makes no secret of his desire to actively play the role of a policeman in the Middle and Near East and also in Africa. That desire became still more obvious after the collapse of the pro-American shah regime in Iran. "Egypt has got certain responsibilities in this area especially after Iran (read the rotten shah regime) has vanished," As-Sadat said.

Now that Egypt is turning into a springboard of American imperialism, the Egyptian president also becomes more "bellicose" threatening neighbouring antifraternal Arab countries with American arms. As-Sadat aggravates the situation on the frontier with Libya and seeks to impose itself as "a defender" of the Persian Gulf states, contrary to their will. Declaring against socialist Ethiopia, As-Sadat pretends that he cares for the interests of the Egyptian people who "depend on the Nile 100 per cent." How can this hypocritical announcement of the Egyptian president be matched with his consent to put part of the waters of the great African river at the disposal of Israel? It is known that a canal is being built in lower Egypt, in the area of the town of Al-Mataria, which will take part of the Nile water to the Sinai, and then to the Israeli Negev Desert.

It should be recalled in this connection that the waters of the Nile River are a common possession of the African people, and are important to their vital interests. Exactly therefore the plan of a transfer of Nile waters to Israel has given rise to strong protests of a number of African countries which qualified it as the direct consequence of the Camp David deal and the strengthening Egyptian-Israeli-American alliance. Noteworthy is also the fact that As-Sadat conducts a dangerous game, pounding threats on Ethiopia, the sovereign African state which follows an independent course and which has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

PATOLICHEV TALKS WITH GUINEA REPUBLIC TRADE MINISTER

ID151525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 8 July a conversation was held between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Diao Balde, minister of trade of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic. Questions of developing trade relations between the two countries were discussed.

Louis Holie, Guinean ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

CPSU GREETS REUNION CP CONGRESS

ID151203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 1

[CPSU greetings message to Fifth Reunion Communist Party]

[Text] To the Fifth Reunion Communist Party [RCP] Congress

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates to the Fifth Congress of the RCP--the proven vanguard of the working class and all working people of Reunion.

Soviet communists have great respect and sympathy for the RCP's activity and its struggle against colonial oppression and capitalist exploitation, poverty and unemployment and in defense of the democratic rights and freedoms of the islands' population. The program of socioeconomic transformations advanced by the RCP accords with the working people's profound aspirations and serves the cause of uniting the forces of democracy and social progress.

Occupying a prominent place in the African communist and national liberation movement, the RCP is struggling resolutely against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and against the Chinese hegemonists' splittist and treacherous policy. Great credit goes to the Reunion communists for mobilizing the peace-loving forces to the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. This struggle acquires special significance today, when the United States is frantically building up its military presence in this region and undertaking steps to create new military bases which are an instrument of neocolonialist diktat and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Indian Ocean peoples.

The communists of the Soviet Union confirm their solidarity with the Reunion Communist Party and wish it new successes in rallying the forces of democracy, peace and social progress.

May the relations of friendship and internationalist cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP strengthen and develop on the basis of the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin!

Hail the Fifth RCP Congress!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

REPRESSION CONTINUES IN EL SALVADOR; OPPOSITION ACTION

LD151207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Mikhail Kalashnikov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Patriots Close Ranks"]

[Text] The terror imposed by the repressive apparatus of the ruling junta together with extreme rightwing organizations is still raging in El Salvador. While expatiating about "social justice" and "reforms," the antipopular regime has extended for another month the state of siege introduced in the country in March this year. Every day dozens of people are shot dead by soldiers and members of fascist gangs, and the number killed has already exceeded 3,000 this year. Demagogic slogans conceal the true aim of the military-civilian junta--the systematic, harsh suppression of the country's progressive forces with a view to safeguarding the interests of the local oligarchy--the notorious 14 families--and the U.S. monopolies.

This policy of "reforms and repressions" is viewed favorably from Washington. U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador R. White, well known as "an ardent supporter of the junta," has stated outright that "the violence against the armed revolutionaries is justified." And, speaking in a House subcommittee, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State W. Bowdler said that the junta "promises the best chances of social transformations, political liberalization and the observance of human rights in El Salvador." The Washington administration's "quiet" support, as one U.S. journalist put it, for the present Salvadoran regime is expressed in the millions given in military and economic aid, in the clandestine dispatch of the Green Berets to the country's territory and so forth. Guatemalan and Honduran military and paramilitary formations and some surviving mercenaries from Somoza's former National Guard are being trained to invade El Salvador to suppress opposition to the ruling junta.

Under these conditions El Salvador's patriots are building up resistance to the military tyranny and rallying their ranks. The process of consolidating resistance forces is underway. Beginning last December with organization of a military-political coordination center, this process was recently successfully completed with the creation of the joint revolutionary leadership of military-political organizations, which includes the El Salvador Communist Party, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the National Resistance Armed Forces and the El Salvador Revolutionary Party-People's Revolutionary Army. In their manifesto these organizations have stated that "they are marching in a single direction, have a single military plan and single command." The 48-hour nationwide strike held at the end of June in protest against the repressions, in which 300,000 people took part, was eloquent testimony to the working people's determination to resist the rightwing forces' onslaught.

The Salvadoran people enjoy the support of all the world's progressive forces.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON GRAIN PURCHASES FROM ARGENTINA

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "USSR, Argentina Sign Protocol on Long-Term Grain Purchases" published on page K 1 of the 15 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Line three, figure should read 5 years instead of 51 years.

REPORT OF PONOMAREV SPEECH AT LATVIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD141601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 11 July ceremonial session of Latvian CP Central Committee and Latvian Supreme Soviet in Riga under general headline: "Under Banner of October, According to Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] Allow me to convey to you and all working people of the republic, the speaker said, wholehearted greetings and congratulations from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on a great and bright holiday--the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Latvia--and on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the Latvian SSR.

To the prolonged applause of those assembled B. N. Ponomarev read out greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, on the notable date.

It is symbolic that the republic's jubilee is being celebrated in the year of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, the speaker continued. The entire history of the proletarian liberation movement in Latvia is inextricably connected with the name of the great Lenin. He attentively followed the progress of the Latvian proletariat's revolutionary struggle and gave all-round aid and support to local Bolsheviks. Created in 1904, the Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party became a militant detachment of Lenin's party. In the 1905 revolution, V. I. Lenin noted, "the Latvian proletariat and Latvian Social Democrats occupied one of the first, most prominent places in the struggle against autocracy and all forces of the old system."

The outstanding Latvian revolutionaries and Leninists Yan Berzin-Ziyemelis, Petr Stuchka, Fritsis Rozinysh, Yan Lentsman, Yuliy Danishevskiy and Yan Rudzutak, following Ilich's advice and instructions, resolved questions of the proletarian liberation movement, the theory and practice of socialist revolution, and the building of a new life.

The Latvian Red marksmen marched along a Leninist path. They set examples of mass heroism, staunchness and lofty awareness of their revolutionary duty in the struggle for the victory of the Great October and on all fronts of the Civil War. Their feat is an indelible manifestation of the life-asserting force of proletarian internationalism and of the devotion of the Latvian working people's best sons to the revolutionary ideas of our glorious Communist Party.

Back in 1919 the Latvian proletariat, under the leadership of the party of communists and with the fraternal support of the working people of all Russia, victoriously established Soviet power on their soil. However, the combined efforts of international imperialism and internal counterrevolution succeeded in suppressing Soviet power. But even in the brief period in which it existed, the people were imbued with profound faith in the historical correctness and rightness of the cause for which communists struggle. This also explains the fact that, throughout the 20 years of the rule of capitalism and the nationalist bourgeoisie in Latvia, the struggle against the hated regime of class oppression and for the restoration of Soviet power did not abate for a single day.

In the memorable days of summer 1940 the just cause of the Latvian working people again--this time forever--triumphed: They restored Soviet power on their dear, amber-colored soil and joined the family of fraternal Soviet republics.

A year later, when the Hitlerite hordes attacked our motherland, the Latvian people rose alongside all the peoples of the Soviet land, weapons in hand, to defend the freedom they had just acquired. Thousands of the best sons and daughters of the republic died the death of the brave in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. Today, on their holiday, we bow our heads to their bright memory.

Latvia may rightly be proud of what it has achieved in 40 years of Soviet power in fraternal union with the USSR peoples. In a brief historical period fundamental socialist transformations have been carried out in all spheres of material production, social relations and spiritual life. The main gain is the building of a developed socialist society in which powerful production forces and an advanced science and culture have been created.

And all this is the result of the great organizational and ideological-political work performed by the republic's party organization, and selfless labor of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, the consistent implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the result of the fact that, as part of the Soviet Union's unified national economic complex, Latvia relies constantly on its mighty economic potential and the experience of the fraternal Soviet peoples and enjoys their all-round aid and support.

Our entire great and mighty land of the soviets, the speaker continued, is confidently marching along the path of communist building. With every passing year its economic potential is strengthening and Soviet people's standard of prosperity and culture is improving. The scale of housing construction is an important indicator of the people's increasing prosperity. Every day about 5,500 well-equipped apartments are commissioned in the country.

As the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, the correctness and effectiveness of the party's course has been confirmed by practice. "In past years," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the plenum, "we have accumulated valuable experience of communist building. We must approach carefully everything positive in our work--be it in the city or the countryside."

Having described in detail the Latvian working people's successes in communist building, B. N. Ponomarev stressed that the party is critical of shortcomings and teaches people to overcome difficulties existing in the practice of economic management.

In his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the maximum energy must be exerted to fulfill and overfulfill successfully the plan of the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and ensure the national economy's steady operation in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Socialist competition in honor of the 26th party congress is called on to play a large part in resolving these tasks in the months remaining to the end of the year and at the same time the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The party has set all the country's working people the decisive task of improving production efficiency and work quality. This task must be kept constantly in sight by all party, soviet and economic organs. The party pays special attention to accelerating scientific and technical progress, consolidating labor and state discipline and ensuring the confident growth of labor productivity. [paragraph continues]

This also applies to economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources and efficient utilization of agricultural technology and equipment. Attention to lagging sectors and to the use of existing reserves must be increased.

In the present and subsequent years it is very important to take effective steps to ensure the further increase of arable and livestock products in the republic. Latvian agricultural production workers have all the opportunities and resources to complete the current agricultural year successfully and enter the new 5-year plan with a good amount of completed work in hand.

The party is approaching its 26th congress. The report and election campaign on the eve of the congress is a particularly crucial period in the life of all party organizations. It directs every communist to think comprehensively about whether everything has been done in work to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. It is important to use preparation for the congress to achieve an even greater boost to the creative activeness of the communists and all working people and focus attention on questions of improving organizational, political and ideological work.

Turning to questions of the international situation, B. N. Ponomarev noted that the seventies were marked by major positive changes in the world arena.

As a result of the purposeful foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the countries of the socialist community, the predominant tendency has been towards the reduction of tension and an improvement in the international climate. The threat of a nuclear conflict has begun to lessen. Detente has sunk deep roots.

Detente has been the logical result of the correlation of forces that has come about on the world scene over the past few decades. As the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted, in the process of detente peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems has become consolidated and has begun to be filled with concrete economic and political content. There has been a clear retreat of the "cold war," and more favorable objective preconditions have been created for the solution of disputes and international conflicts by means of a just peace settlement."

The military and strategic balance that has been achieved between the two systems--socialism and capitalism--is a fundamental historical gain and a real condition for safeguarding peace. However, the ruling circles in the NATO countries, and first and foremost the United States, have placed their stakes on upsetting the military balance that has come about in the world to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, on whipping up the arms and on unleashing provocations against the socialist and other independent states.

Imperialist propaganda is doing everything in order to confuse people in the West, to inspire in them a false idea of the reasons and essence of the processes which have developed, asserting that, allegedly, the so-called "Soviet military threat" is to blame for everything.

What are the real reasons for the sharp turnaround in the policy of imperialism? For communists armed with the knowledge of the laws of social development these reasons are not hidden behind seven seals. The main reasons are as follows:

The striving, in connection with the collapse of the policy of "regulated capitalism" and of establishing "class peace," once again to have recourse to methods of forcible pressure in the attempt to put the brake on the development of the revolutionary-liberation and anti-imperialist movements;

The unrealizable dream of stopping the further progress of the countries of socialism along the path of social and economic progress;

Fear in the face of detente, in conditions under which the exploitational essence of capitalism will be even further revealed;

Plans to guarantee the further growth of superprofits by monopolistic capital, primarily connected with the military-industrial complex;

The attempt to mask with hypocritical chatter about defending human rights the Jesuitical policy of planning and supporting bloody antipopular regimes.

The change in imperialism's policy did not begin today, but more than 2 years ago. This fact demonstrates with particular clarity the real truth about the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington in connection with events in Afghanistan. If there had not been these events, then the United States and NATO would have found another reason to aggravate the international situation.

Washington's course towards undermining international detente is being played up to in every way in Beijing. The Chinese leaders are even urging on the United States to ever greater bitterness in their anti-Soviet course and are appealing for the creation of a "world front" against the Soviet Union. The cooperation begun between Beijing and Washington, which includes cooperation in the military field, based on anti-Sovietism, is a new and dangerous phenomenon in world politics. It represents a threat for all peoples, including the peoples of the United States and China.

Our party and the Soviet state, coming out against Beijing's reactionary policy and uncovering its drawing close to imperialism, remain true to the course set out in relation to China by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The Soviet Union is in favor of normalization of state relations with China, if, of course, it refrains from an adventurist policy and anti-Sovietism.

In order to achieve major successes in the matter of disrupting the schemes of imperialism to return the world to the times of the "cold war" an active, energetic struggle is needed. Our country is waging such a struggle, guided by the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state will continue in the future to show restraint, firmness and a principled nature, to consistently defend and implement the course of maintaining peace and ensuring the security of the Soviet people and international security in general, not giving in to provocations and at the same time giving a rebuff to imperialist pretensions.

The struggle for these lofty aims requires enormous efforts, energy and farsightedness. And the party is waging that struggle in the most responsible fashion for the fate of its people, the country and socialism as a whole. You know about the regular meetings with foreign state and parliamentary delegations and with public figures in the Kremlin, in the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. [paragraph continues]

Representatives of the party and state also frequently hold complex and important talks abroad. This is intense and laborious work. It is aimed at asserting the principles of our Leninist foreign policy.

An outstanding role in this multifaceted activity is played by Leonid Brezhnev, a consistent Marxist-Leninist, wise leader of our party and state, and a fervent fighter for peace, freedom and the happiness of peoples. His tireless struggle in the name of these noble aims has won the sincere love and deep respect of the Soviet people and the gratitude of people of goodwill throughout the world.

Of course, the dangerous change in the policy of imperialism, its scale and nature must not be underestimated. But the Soviet people have no grounds for looking to the future with pessimism. Our party considers that if imperialism is actively withstood, if an effective struggle is waged for the peace and security of peoples, if the mutual support and solidarity of the revolutionary forces are developed, then undoubtedly the plans of the class enemy will be frustrated.

Responsible representatives of a number of Western countries are declaring their intention to maintain normal trade and other relations with the USSR and to continue to work with it for the preservation of detente. Very indicative in this respect are the talks which Comrade Brezhnev held with the French president, the results of the visit by the FRG chancellor to the USSR, and contacts with other capitalist states. It is becoming increasingly obvious that many of the NATO allies of the United States do not agree with striking out everything positive achieved in the 1970's.

The central problem of ensuring a lasting and just peace has been and remains the achievements of progress in the area of military detente. As you know, the Soviet state over the past years has put forward dozens of concrete proposals for limiting the arms race and on matters of disarmament. Imperialism is to blame for the fact that they still have not yet been realized. Imperialism needs the arms race; it is the foundation of its aggressive strategy. The arms race is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people, and is poisoning the international atmosphere. To put an end to it means to lay a good, reliable basis for improving the international climate and for guaranteeing the security of peoples.

At the recent talks between the leaders of the USSR and FRG, the Soviet Union raised a number of new ideas and concrete proposals aimed at achieving agreement on matters of strengthening peace and international security, and of slowing down the arms race, including medium-range nuclear missiles.

Governing itself by the broad interests of peace and security, the Soviet Union has proposed starting discussion on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and organically linked with the question of U.S. forward based nuclear means. It means that an eventual accord on these questions could be realized in practice after the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement comes into force.

The FRG leaders were presented with a number of concrete considerations in connection with the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reductions in central Europe with the aim of giving a new impulse to working out mutual acceptable decisions on the basis of these proposals.

The new initiative of the Soviet Union on these questions has been met with great interest on the part of the progressive international public and government circles in Western countries. It is now in the center of attention of world politics.

The proposals by the Soviet Union and the socialist states are permeated by a concern for peace and continuing the relaxation of tension. The Soviet Union and its allies constantly demonstrate by their entire international course that they are unswervingly pursuing a policy of peaceful coexistence, of consolidating detente and opposing the arms race in every possible way.

The Soviet Union's internationalist course and its entire international policy are based on the mighty economic and defense potential created by the Soviet people's selfless labor and on the will of the entire people for lasting and just peace. Every Soviet worker, in whatever sector of communist building he may work, is by his labor helping to strengthen the material foundation of the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among the peoples which the Soviet state pursues. And it is extraordinarily important, comrades, that every Soviet person should be aware of the international significance of his work and of his involvement in the party's international activity. There is no doubt that our people, inspired by the great ideals of communism and peace and rallied around their dear party, will march confidently forward along the path of socialism and communism.

The successes of Soviet Latvia's working people are impressive, the speaker said in conclusion. In speaking of them we never forget the main, decisive factor which made these achievements possible. That is the wise leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding statesman and politician of the present day.

The party of communists, the party of the great Lenin has been able to rally the broad working masses around itself and to lead them to storm the bastions of the old world, to mobilize their will and intelligence to build a new life. In both work and combat--everywhere the communists are always ahead, and with their ardent party word and personal example they have inspired and continue to inspire people to heroic deeds.

(B. N. Ponomarev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the October Revolution to the Latvian SSR and, to the tumultuous applause of those taking part in the session, attached the motherland's lofty award to the republic's banner).

Comrade B. N. Ponomarev's speech, which was listened to with great attention, was frequently interrupted by applause.

KUZNETSOV TALLINN SPEECH AT ESTONIAN JUBILEE MEETING

LD101227 Moscow Pravda in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report on 4 July Tallinn session of Estonian CP Central Committee and Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet to mark 40th anniversary of restoration of Soviet power in Estonia: "In a Single, Fraternal Family"]

[Excerpt] Tallinn, 4 July--V. V. Kuznetsov, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech at the session.

To prolonged applause from those taking part in the session he read out the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers to mark the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia.

Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov's Speech

It is particularly pleasant for me, the speaker said, to fulfill the assignment of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to the participants in the ceremonial session and to the communists and all working people of the republic his cordial congratulations in connection with the jubilee and the lofty award and also his best wishes for the further flourishing of Soviet Estonia.

Those assembled greeted these words with tumultuous applause.

Estonia today, V. V. Kuznetsov continued, is a highly developed socialist republic, an equal among equals in the friendly family of Soviet republics. Although it is comparatively small in terms of its territory and population, it may rightly be said of it: Small is beautiful.

In what is from the historical viewpoint a brief period, the republic's national economy has developed tremendously, the working people's material prosperity has increased considerably and continues to increase steadily, and the Estonian people's unique and beautiful culture has started to sparkle with new facets.

As is well known, nothing is simply given to us just like that, without effort. The republic's present achievements are the result of the Estonian people's selfless, tireless heroic labor. At the same time they are also the result of the Soviet peoples' selfless fraternal mutual aid and their indestructible friendship.

That is why the holiday which has come to Estonian soil today is a holiday for all the nations and ethnic groups of our country, for our united, allied socialist state.

The Estonian SSR's jubilee and that of your neighbors, Latvia and Lithuania, is taking place during notable days. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum has just taken place and has examined important questions of our party and state life. We all feel profound satisfaction at the results of the plenum and the report delivered at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Tremendous mobilizing significance attaches to the decision adopted by the plenum on the basis of Leonid Ilich's report to hold the 26th party congress. This decision has evoked a new upsurge of political and labor activeness among Soviet people and has imparted even greater scope to the competition to fulfill this year's targets and worthily greet the communists' supreme forum with new achievements.

"Every congress," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the plenum, "has opened up new horizons before our party and country. I am sure that the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to define the strategy and tactics at the next stage of communist building, will be such a congress."

The period which has elapsed since the 25th party congress, the speaker noted, is marked by its exceptional richness in important events. It has been illumined by dates which are memorable for us all--the 60th anniversary of Great October, the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of the victory over German fascism.

These years have been filled with strenuous constructive labor by the Soviet people. The USSR's national income in 1980 will exceed the 1975 level by approximately 21 percent while industrial output will increase 25 percent. The measures which are being implemented in the sphere of agriculture will undoubtedly affect the growth of agricultural output. In the 5-year period real per capita incomes will grow 17 percent and Soviet people will receive over 500 million square meters of housing.

Soviet Estonia is making an important contribution to the cause of communist building. Its economy occupies a prominent place in the USSR's unified national economic complex. Estonia's industry now produces in 8 days as much output as it produced in the whole of 1940.

Energy, machine building, instrument building, mining, the chemical industry and the fish processing industry have become leading sectors of the national economy. Many articles produced in the republic are distinguished by their high quality and have won a good name both in our country and abroad.

A powerful fuel and energy base has been created in the republic and is of exceptionally great importance in the system of energy supplies for the northwest of the USSR. Extraction of shale in the republic accounted for over 80 percent of the all-union level in 1979.

The work of the collectives of Estonian fuel and energy enterprises has been highly assessed by the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. There are every grounds for confidence that the miners, construction workers and energy industry workers will spare no effort to fulfill the party's combat target for the further consolidation of the country's fuel and energy potential.

On this festive day I want wholeheartedly to congratulate the collectives of the industrial enterprises and all working people on the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted by the republic for increasing production of output in the top quality category.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan a substantial step forward was taken in implementing the party's agrarian policy and resolving the task of turning the Soviet Union's agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. The Estonian SSR holds one of the leading places in the country in terms of its level of mechanization and land reclamation, the introduction of new agricultural procedures, and the specialization and concentration of agricultural production. This is borne out by the rapid growth rates for the production of grain and livestock products. In four decades labor productivity in Estonia's agriculture was increased sixfold. The field and livestock unit workers rightly take places of honor on this joyful holiday.

Words of thanks are also deserved by the collectives of the fishing fleet and the fish processing industry, who are making a notable addition to the country's food resources.

The working people's high degree of civic activeness and mass socialist competition serve as a guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks of economic and social building set by the party. Competition acquired particular scale in the period of preparation for the Lenin jubilee. Over 55,000 of the republic's leading production workers fulfilled their personal and team 5-year plans. By the time of Soviet Estonia's jubilee their number had greatly increased. Allow me to warmly greet the production innovators and leading workers and voice to them our gratitude for the lofty results of their creative labor.

Successes in economic building ensure the steady growth of the working people's prosperity and make it possible to satisfy better their material and spiritual requirements.

In Estonia, as in the other union republics, a great step forward has been taken in the development of science, culture and education. Tartu University, many of whose alumni have become outstanding world-famous scientists, has long been recognized center for training scientific workers. During the years of Soviet power new VUZes have been created here, including the Tallin Polytechnic Institute. Great theoretical and practical significance attaches to many of the works of Estonian scientific research institutes headed by the republic's Academy of Sciences.

The Estonian people are rightly proud of the remarkable works of their writers, artists and composers. In the republic there are many people's theaters, dance ensembles and other amateur artistic collectives. Your renowned song festivals have acquired all-union celebrity.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev rightly noted, "the national element is being increasingly fertilized by the achievements of other fraternal peoples.... It is in precisely this way that the foundations of the new, communist culture, which knows no national barriers and serves all working people equally, are laid."

This can also be said with complete justification of the remarkable culture of Estonia. The speaker wished the workers of the republic's cultural front fine new deeds in the further development of socialist culture.

Noting the Soviet Union's world-historic successes in communist building, the party and its Central Committee are setting new tasks and new, even loftier targets at the present stage.

The main thing now is, on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, to ensure the further improvement of production efficiency and work quality and the balanced development of the leading sectors of the national economy.

The task of accelerating scientific and technical progress, making the optimum use of fixed capital, material resources and manpower and strengthening labor and state discipline is being set.

In the agricultural sphere the party sets as one of the paramount tasks the further introduction of industrial methods of production and the better utilization of equipment. More attention is required by the problem of strengthening stockraising's fodder base in order to ensure a considerable increase in the production of meat and milk.

The 1 July republican meeting of the party aktiv outlined measures for implementing the tasks stemming from the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

V. V. Kuznetsov voiced the conviction that the republic's working people under the leadership of the Communist Party will make every effort to constructively implement the projected plans and greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

Since the 25th CPSU Congress, the speaker stressed, large-scale measures have been implemented in our country aimed at developing Soviet statehood and socialist democracy. [paragraph continues]

The most important of them is undoubtedly the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics. They are an effective instrument for further consolidating economic potential, improving social relations and shaping the new man.

Questions of enshrining soviets' powers in legislation were discussed at the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The creation of union legislation on the rights and duties of all echelons of local organs of power has been completed. The soviets of people's deputies have broad opportunities for ensuring comprehensive economic and social development on their territories, the all-round provision of services for the population, the performance of educational work and monitoring of the observance of legislation.

We note with great satisfaction that the Estonian people have come to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power with outstanding achievements. In speaking of this it is essential to stress in particular that all these successes--in the development of the economy, science and culture and in state building--are inextricably linked with the purposeful political and organizational work of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party and the entire republic party organization. The Estonian communists have a glorious past and rich revolutionary traditions. They have always been an inalienable part and a militant detachment of the vanguard of the Russian proletariat. Talented Bolsheviks of the Lenin school like Yan Anvelt, Viktor Kingisepp, Khans Regelman, Yan Tomp and many others emerged from their midst. Now too the Estonian communists are selfless fighters for the people's happiness, internationalist-Leninists, the honor and conscience of their people.

The republic's working people are rightly proud of the creation back in 1918 of the first Estonian worker and peasant state--the Estland labor commune, which was warmly welcomed and supported by V. I. Lenin. The Estonian communists sacredly kept the commune's banners. In 1940 they were unfurled over the columns of working people who, under the Communist Party's leadership, overthrew the bourgeois dictatorship and restored Soviet power in Estonia.

Together with all peoples of our country the Estonian people passed through the hard trials of the Great Patriotic War. During these years the working people of the young socialist republic displayed a high degree of political maturity, patriotism, selflessness and courage. Some 21,000 Estonians were awarded combat awards and 13 were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. In the battles against the enemy on Estonian territory tens of thousands of representatives of the peoples of all our great fatherland's union republics gave their lives together with the Estonians. Their sacred blood has cemented even more firmly the Soviet peoples' international fraternity.

For 35 years now the peoples of our multinational land have not known war and have been engaged in peaceful creative labor. Peace is boundlessly precious to Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, are consistently and firmly steering a Leninist course in the foreign policy sphere and are doing everything to defend peace in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and to safeguard the people's security.

Leonid Ilich's gigantic labor in developing and implementing the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the international arena have won him the merited love and profound respect of our people and all honest people in the world.

Dwelling on questions of international life, V. V. Kuznetsov noted that, as a result of the Soviet Union's vigorous multifaceted activity and the steady growth of its economic and defense might and with active support from the entire socialist community, in the past decade definite positive advances were achieved in improving the international climate and establishing mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

It is not our fault that the world at the beginning of the eighties has found itself on the verge of cold war. The imperialist circles of the West and above all the United States, in alliance with the hegemonist Chinese leadership, have steered a course toward the aggravation of the international situation and the sharp intensification of the arms race. They are organizing acts of provocation against the socialist countries and the countries which have embarked on the path of national liberation and progress and they are steering a line toward curtailing the economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties achieved in the years of detente. As you know, the Olympic games have also become a target for their unsavory machinations.

In this complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are displaying restraint, firmness and principle-mindedness and are not succumbing to provocations and are rebuffing imperialist onslaughts.

The documents of the May conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee were perceived in the world as a call for the further development of the process of detente and at the same time a warning to its enemies. For 25 years now this treaty has served as a reliable shield for the socialist states' security and as an instrument of their collective international policy. In the sphere of the socialist countries' economic policy great significance attaches to the 34th CEMA session held in Prague in June this year, which examined fundamental questions of the further development of socialist economic integration.

An in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of affairs in the world was given in the Central Committee June Plenum resolution "On the International Situation and Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union." The plenum instructed the Central Committee Politburo to continue unswervingly the foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th party congresses aimed at the all-round consolidation of the fraternal alliance of socialist states, support for the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence and for peaceful coexistence, the curbing of the arms race, the conservation and development of international detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in economic and cultural spheres.

The Estonian SSR is also making its fitting contribution to the steering of this course. The achievements and successes of the Estonian people, as of the other peoples of the Soviet Union, are not to the liking of the forces of imperialist reaction. In their impotent malice they would like to turn back the wheel of history, to "close" Socialist Estonia. However, it is not up to them, as they say.

Soviet Estonia enjoys deserved international authority. The fact that in 2 weeks' time the Olympic flame will blaze in beautiful Tallin is also evidence of this.

No force can dislodge the people of Soviet Estonia from their chosen path. As your republican anthem goes:

In fraternal alliance you have scope before you--Estonia, march in your sisters' ranks!

The republic's banner is decorated with the orders of Lenin and the Friendship of the Peoples. Today, as a sign of recognition of the great merits of the Estonian people, a new award--the Order of the October Revolution--is joined to them.

(V. V. Kuznetsov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the Estonian SSR and to tumultous applause from those taking part in the session attached the award to the republic's banner).

In conclusion V. V. Kuznetsov once more warmly congratulated those present and all working people of Soviet Estonia on the lofty award--the Order of the October Revolution. May this order, he said, always be a reminder of the Estonian people's great services in the revolutionary movement, in the consolidation of the Soviet peoples' international fraternity and in the struggle against our socialist motherland's enemies. May it serve as an inspiring symbol in the struggle for the definitive triumph of the ideas of Great October--the building of communism in our country.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN CP AKTIV

LD111111 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 8 July, 1980, carries on pages 2-3 the report delivered by P.M. Masherov at a 1 July meeting of the Belorussian CP aktiv in Minsk. The report, entitled "The Results of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Fulfill the Plenum decisions and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and To Greet in Worthy Fashion the 26th CPSU Congress," examines the failings and the projected targets of each of the main areas of national economic activity and details the manner which the republic's party organizations must operate to ensure that each sector attains its goals. Addressing, toward the end of his report, the international situation, the rapporteur says:

The broad elucidation of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet State is an important salient of agitprop work in the period in question.

The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary international situation and the party's foreign policy activity given in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolution adopted on the report delivered by Comrade A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, convinces us of the need for increased vigilance toward the aggressive forces' intrigues and, at the same time, strengthens our well-founded confidence in the future.

Armed with the most advanced teaching, the party skillfully discerns the underlying currents and trends of historic development within the maelstrom of world events. It proceeds from the fact that the steady strengthening of socialism's positions, including in the international arena, is the decisive factor in the world's social renewal and a reliable guarantee of peace and security.

By virtue of its historic superiority socialism is striding inexorably around the world, bursting the links of the capitalist system as such. This is driving the forces of imperialism and reaction into a frenzy.

The Old World fears that history is not developing as it would like: History is developing according to Marx and Lenin. Having despaired of winning the battle of ideas and the competition in the economic sphere, imperialism is trying to build up its military muscles so as to gain a strategic military advantage over the Soviet Union. To the positive processes of the relaxation of international tension the imperialist forces are counterposing an adventurist policy dictated by an unwillingness to heed the realities of the contemporary epoch--the consolidation of socialism's positions, the success of the national liberation movement and the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces, a policy aimed at building up the arms race, unleasing provocations against the socialist and other independent states and broadening NATO's militarist activity.

The most reactionary forces of the day are massing under the banner of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. A rapprochement between the West's aggressive circles, headed by the United States, and the Chinese leadership is taking place on this basis hostile to the cause of peace. As the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee plenum notes, the partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics, dangerous for all mankind.

It goes without saying that we should not in this complex international situation underestimate the strength and insidiousness of those whose policy opposses us in the international arena. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee expressed the firm conviction that there exist the objective opportunities and the sociopolitical forces capable of preventing the slide into a new cold war, of ensuring normal, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of averting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict.

The party's foreign policy course is characterized by Leninist restraint, steadfastness and high-mindedness in upholding and implementing the line of preserving peace, safeguarding the Soviet people's security and international security as a whole, without yielding to provocations and at the same time repulsing imperialist claims.

This principled line was convincingly confirmed in the measures adopted by the Soviet state to render comprehensive assistance to Afghanistan in repulsing armed attacks and intervention from outside. Thereby the Soviet Union fulfilled its duty of international solidarity toward the Afghan revolution and thwarted imperialism's attempt to stifle it and to establish a bridgehead of military aggression on our southern borders.

With enormous thanks and sincere gratitude our whole people appreciate and fully approve the titanic work of the party's Leninist headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally--to uphold and strengthening peace, this permanent value for mankind. The daily, tireless and truly titanic labor of Leonid Ilich in the name of socialism and international security and for the good and happiness of the laboring people has won the deepest respect and acknowledgement of the Soviet people and of all the world's progressive forces. The world now listens to his every word with hope and faith. Behind these words stand the supreme authority and might of our socialist state, our party's wisdom, the attractive force of its ideas and the unshakeable will and cohesion of the Soviet people.

The duty of our ideological front's workers consists in vividly revealing the life-asserting spirit of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and in helping the working people to become more deeply imbued with personal participation in the responsible and noble cause of defending peace and the security of the peoples and with an understanding of the fact that the country's successes in the international arena depend directly on the results of their labor.

The attacking nature of our propaganda must be intensified still further, the treacherous and dangerous schemes of the West's aggressive circles and the Beijing leaders lining up with them must be unmasked by reason and our enemies' acts of ideological sabotage must be fittingly repulsed. By effective use of all the mass media and of oral political agitation and propaganda we must strive to ensure that every one of our people is clearly oriented in the complex shifts of the class struggle in the international arena, that he is aware of his place in the struggle of the two worlds and that, with the optimism characteristic of the builders of communism, he labors selflessly for the good and glory of the fatherland.

Party fervor, analytical depth and a high emotional resonance must be imparted to the propaganda and agitation work dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress. The arsenal of the means of ideological influence must be honed and improved, everything new that has been engendered by practice must be more actively employed as a weapon, that which no longer works nor corresponds to present-day requirements must be more boldly rejected.

In brief, every area of party, state, economic and social life now requires from us the highest grade of work, work at a level worthy of the forthcoming major event in the life of the party and people. Its most important aim and its essence finds full expression in the slogan: "A Shock Finish to the 5-YearPlan! A Worthy Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress:"

Allow me to express my confidence that the communists and all the working people of Soviet Belorussia, by their inspired labor and shook creative work in all areas of communist creation during the preparation for the Leninist party's next congress, will once more and convincingly display their selfless devotion to our ideals and their ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and will increase the republic's contribution to the socialist motherland's economic and defense might.

(Comrade P. M. Masherov's report was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES ENERGY PLANS, NEEDS THIS CENTURY

LD151135 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jul 80 p 14

["Part" of Soviet delegation's report to second Italian-Soviet energy symposium, signed by D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology: "Energy: Growth Crisis"--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] From 23 through 27 June [various cities in] Italy hosted the second Italian-Soviet energy symposium. We publish below part of the general report presented by the Soviets concerning the USSR's plans.

According to the USSR's bodies and experts, the adoption of measures for a rational consumption of energy resources can reduce social production's energy content. But in the future the energy content of output must increase considerably.

In the USSR the increase in energy consumption during the period under consideration [through the year 2000] is directly connected with the implementation of the CPSU's long-term energy program which aims to further raise the Soviet people's living standards and improve social production efficiency. All this creates a need in the near future for a priority increase in the USSR's electrification and power generation. Therefore the Soviet Union's strategy consists in adopting measures to reduce the national product's energy content consistently with a further extension of the electrification of the economy.

According to the calculations of a group of scientists headed by Academician Styrikovich, if in the year 2000 the national income is equivalent to 250-270 percent of the 1975 level, that is, if it increases approximately 3.75-4.05 percent annually (variant A), overall energy consumption will be equivalent to 200-220 percent of 1975 with an annual increase rate of 2.8-3.35 percent. If the national income increases 4.5-5.1 percent a year (variant B), energy will be equivalent to 240-270 percent of the 1975 figure, that is, it will increase 3.55-4.05 percent a year, and by the end of the century will reach 3.4-3.8 billion TEP [expansion unknown], equivalent to 40-44 percent of the pesent world consumption of commercial energy resources. The proportion of electrical energy out of the total final consumption of energy which was 10 percent in 1975, could reach 14-15 percent in the year 2000 according to variant A, or 16-17 percent according to variant B.

Another objective peculiarity of the USSR's energy development lies in the relative stabilization of organic fuel reserves, starting with high-grade fuels, and in the growing difficulty of extracting it, which is causing an increase in oil and gas prices. The majority of specialists agree that in the near future there is unlikely to be an increase in world geological reserves of coal, gas and oil.

It must be noted, however, that in the USSR overall coal and natural gas reserves are considerable. The coal reserves total 6.97 trillion tons, 5.71 trillion tons of which are commercially viable. As for natural gas, it is calculated that potential reserves are equivalent to 150 billion cubic meters. There are also considerable reserves of fuel schist.

Oil and gas extraction costs are increasing because the new extraction areas are in northern Siberia.

The major increase in oil and gas prices in the Eastern countries influences the entire world energy and fuels budget. According to many scientists it is likely that in the coming decades the world demand for hydrocarbons will increase and that oil prices will rise.

The continuing increase in oil prices is becoming an appeal for reason following its unrestrained consumption and is prompting a reconsideration of the role of solid fuel in the energy budget.

The harmonious combination of the development of oil, gas and coal extraction has guaranteed the USSR better opportunities to satisfy its economy's energy requirements. Nevertheless, in view of the limited size of the oil reserves and the deterioration in the conditions of its extraction, the Soviet Union has drawn up a long-term program to alter the national energy and fuels budget toward a greater emphasis on solid fuel, nuclear and hydroelectric energy.

A third peculiarity of the USSR's energy lies in increased ecological difficulties.

The production of electrical energy and heat through organic fuel involves the exchange of materials and energy with the surrounding environment on an exceptional scale. The products of working the material resources, particularly the fuels, almost all enter the surrounding environment. This environment also absorbs over 90 percent of the fuel's energy in the form of hot water, hot fumes and slag. Even the use of electrical energy transforms a good deal of it into heat, which is dispersed.

Although in the USSR, where the territorial density of energy consumption is lower for the time being, this problem is less acute than in other developed countries; the economic consequences are important for the USSR also. This demands the quest for new technical solutions, even if these involve considerable cost increases in the processes of energy production, transformation and consumption.

Last, a fourth peculiarity of energy in the USSR and throughout the world in the period under consideration will be the extension and increase in numbers of energy transport lines, which also influences in the direction of higher prices. Such a problem is of international importance if one considers the supplies of gas and especially oil from the countries of the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America. But for vast countries such as the USSR the problem of transporting energy also presents a domestic aspect. One peculiar characteristic of the USSR lies in the fact that about 80 percent of its reserves of fuels and energy sources are in Siberia and Central Asia, where about 22 percent of the population live, about 25 percent of production plant is situated and one-fifth of the national industrial and agricultural product originates.

The Soviet Union's strategy in connection with this problem lies in carrying out a priority economic development of the country's eastern regions, creating major energy-industrial complexes and resolving the transport problems by building major railroads, oil and gas pipelines and power transmission lines.

These long-term plans demand time and major investments.

From Mass Production to Rational Management

So, to guarantee energy resources in the European part of the USSR, the indispensable task has been set of developing nuclear energy more quickly in that area and of building large power transmission lines from East to West.

The abovementioned peculiarities of energy development lead us objectively to the conclusion that we must move to a radically new strategy for its development. According to Soviet specialists this strategy must guarantee:

Coordinated and rational use of fuel and energy resources consistent with the long-term tasks of the country's economic growth and social development;

Reduction of the deficit in fuels and energy sources, especially oil, by including alternative sources in the energy budget;

Constant reduction in unit consumptions of fuel and energy resources in all production processes and in the civil sectors;

Reduction of the negative ecological consequence of further increased energy consumption.

The possibility of progress to a new strategy of energy development depends on the following premises:

A further increase in the economic efficiency of nuclear energy;

Progress by the extraction industry, especially through the adoption of new technological solutions involving the introduction of new methods for producing and transforming energy sources.

The first and most important structural change in energy is the priority development of nuclear power plants, and the transformation of nuclear energy into one of the principal components of the energy and fuels budget, and especially of the electrical energy budget.

Nuclear energy's economic efficiency must be guaranteed by concentrating the unit power of nuclear reactors and power plants.

One fundamental measure for radically improving nuclear energy's economic efficiency lies in building fast-breeder reactors and including unanium 238 in the fuels and energy budget.

According to the idea adopted in the USSR, one important task in developing nuclear energy is to extend the sphere of use of nuclear fuel not only to electrical energy production but also to the centralized heat supplies to cities and industrial establishments. In the future this could roughly double the potential uses of nuclear fuel, thus reducing those of the costly hydrocarbons. But the use of nuclear fuel for producing heat demands further measures to insure nuclear safety.

It should be noted that Soviet specialists do not share the pessimism of some scientists and figures in other countries about safeguarding nature and the population in connection with developing nuclear energy. We realize that these problems are complex but are convinced, nevertheless, that in the course of nuclear energy development they can be resolved effectively enough.

Although nuclear energy is in its initial stage of development, its is already clear that if, in building and using nuclear power plants there is scrupulous adherence to all known methods of preventing the escape of radioactive products into the atmosphere and waterways, the air in the vicinity of such power plants will be cleaner than in the vicinity of thermal power plants of similar power using organic fuel.

One must add to this that there is no alternative to the development of nuclear energy which has the potential to balance the fuels budget.

A second direction in the Soviet Union's energy development is the intensification of coal extraction. According to Soviet bodies and specialists, extensive use of coal is the only reasonable way to keep the fuels and energy budget stable.

The use of coal in the USSR presents the following economic characteristics. Commercial resources of solid fuel, that is those costing R10-20 per TEP, are concentrated mainly in the east of the country, in the Ekibastuz, Kuznetsk and Kansk-Achinsk fields. These are mainly coals of low calorific value, containing a high percentage of ash in Ekibastuz and humidity in Kansk-Achinsk.

But the great advantage of the coal in Kansk-Achinsk, Ekigastuz and, partly, Kuznetsk, is that extraction is highly mechanized and open-cast.

The complete mechanization of mining open-cast coal resolves a very major social problem and eliminates miners' heavy work.

Bearing in mind the abovementioned factors, two main directions are taking shape in the USSR for the use of coal from these fields. The first is the low-cost production (0.9-1.2 kopeks per kilowatt-hour) of large amounts of electrical energy both for consumers in the east of the country and for the European part of the USSR. Electrical energy will be transported to this latter area by exceptionally long power lines.

A second direction in the use of coal from Kansk-Achinsk is comprehensive energy-technology processing, which yields semicoked solid fuel of high calorific value, liquid and solid fuel and chemical products for technological uses.

As is known, solid fuel gasification and hydrogenation processes are carried out in many countries, including the United States and, of course, the USSR. The technology for transforming coal into pure fuels yields solid fuel without ash or sulfur and liquid fuel for boilers. Work is also under way on the technology of gasifying coal with high calorific value.

A third direction in energy strategy is increased building of hydroelectric power stations. In many countries the rising price of organic fuel has prompted a reassessment of the prospects of using water energy increasingly.

In the USSR the building of hydroelectric plants is particularly important because of the considerable scale of water energy reserves. It is calculated that water energy reserves of economic interest in the USSR total 1,095 billion kwh, of which about 16 percent are used.

As in the past, Soviet energy will be based on domestic energy resources. Increased exports of electrical energy are also possible, especially to West European countries, by building major power lines linking the West European grids with the Mir grid covering the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The link between the Western and Eastern grids will permit a considerable power saving in the power plants, thanks to the difference in time zones. According to preliminary calculations, the savings could be in the order of 10 million kilowatt-hours.

An examination of energy problems as a whole indicates the pressing need to convene a European conference extended to the United States and Canada, in accordance with an idea expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14, 15 JULY

LD160105 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 and 15 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 July

Grain harvesting is ending in Uzbekistan. The crops occupied almost 1 million hectares this year, and good yields were obtained everywhere. (0200 GMT)

In Krymskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut on an area of 230,000 hectares and crops threshed on 130,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

15 July

In Uzbekistan farmers are carrying out procurement of the 5 millionth ton of fodder for publicly owned cattle. However according to the Uzbekistan Ministry of Agriculture, altogether in the republic rates of fodder procurement could be higher. The state of affairs in Karakalpakskaya ASSR is causing alarm, since only one-fifth of the planned feed had been laid in there. (0100 GMT)

HARVEST TASKS, FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD151513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The July Field"]

[Excerpts] The cold, late spring and the cool summer in some places have retarded the ripening of grain crops. Usually in the first week of July wheat threshing would be in full swing in the Kuban, on the Don and in the Crimea, and the lower Volga would have started harvesting. But now barley is being cut in our grain-growing south and only in some places have they started on the wheat.

Machine operators now go out into the grainfields with much better technical equipment than was the case even recently. For instance, in the Ukraine kolkhozes and sovkhozes drove 24,500 Niva and Kolos combines out into the fields in the first year of the present 5-year plan. But this year 72,200 of these machines will take part in the reaping. That is pleasing, but it also places a special responsibility on production organizers and specialists, who must make full use of the increased technical might.

In many rayons the grain crops are notable for their full-weight ears. However, they are lodged and tangled on considerable areas. Harvesting them is a complex but certainly not unusual task for our machine operators. Experience of the successful reaping of such grain crops has been accumulated in practically all zones of the country. The important thing is, after swiftly determining work tactics, to employ progressive methods of harvesting and threshing the grain crops everywhere.

In rapidly changing weather conditions it is very important to determine accurately the time to start the cutting. That is why the experience of farms where a crop monitoring service has been set up seems valuable. The service is usually headed by a qualified specialist. Each day he selects samples of the grain crops from the fields and analyzes the grain's moisture content in the laboratory. This makes it possible to avoid delay in cutting or "prematureness" and to start the reaping at the optimum time. The correct combination of swathe harvesting and direct combining now also depends largely on specialists. [paragraph continues]

The diligent farmer knows that the reaping situation can change in a matter of hours and that an unimaginative, uncreative attitude toward work is impermissible here and leads to harvest shortfalls. The practice of control threshings and of providing incentives for machine operators for the smallest departure from the control results merits attention and persistent introduction.

Unfortunately, the leaders of a number of enterprises deserve reproach for their failure to meet their pledges to supply the material and technical facilities to the countryside on the threshold of large-scale reaping. These enterprises include, in particular, Novorossiyskiy's Krasnyy Dvigatel plant, the Altayskiy motor building association, the Kharkov tractor engine plant, the Tula combine plant and the Lyubertsy agricultural machine building plant. They were recently criticized at a session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture. It is to be hoped that this criticism will contribute to the efficient rectification of shortcomings in the delivery to the countryside of the things it needs to successfully carry out the harvest.

Farmers have many concerns at the moment. After all, feed procurement is proceeding along with the reaping of grain crops. As much concern must be shown for fodder, as for grain. Favorable conditions for grass growth have prevailed. There is a real opportunity to supply stockraising with fodder--and high-quality fodder, which is the main thing--much more fully than last year.

Procurement is being energetically conducted in many rayons of the Moscow area. An oblast subbotnik was held July 5 with about 170,000 rural working people and workers from patron enterprises taking part. During the day 28,600 tons of hay, 18,000 tons of cured hay and 2,400 tons of grass meal and cuttings were laid in and 52,600 tons of green matter were mowed. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ruzskiy, Shakhovskiy, Chekhovskiy and Krasnogorskiy rayons are currently in the lead in the competition for fodder procurement. The oblast has set the task of reaching the planned volume of hay procurements in the last 10 days of July.

Farmers in Lithuania are paying great attention to the quality of fodder preparation. Computers make highly productive use of units there and the method of the forced ventilation of hay is widely employed. Unfortunately, the pace of haymaking in Belorussia is still low, although the grass there is fine. Less fodder had been laid in by 1 July in the republic than a year ago, and the situation must now be swiftly rectified.

The rain is indeed influencing the pace of haymaking in a number of areas. But the leading farms cut the grass in all weathers, using it to prepare cured hay, silage, vitamin meal and preserved fodder.

The tending of row crops--beets, sunflowers, corn--must not be relaxed now, either.

The intensity of work in the July field will increase rapidly. Farmers must be ready for this, fulfilling each technological operation rapidly, precisely and creatively.

UKRAINIAN CSA ISSUES HARVEST FIGURES

AU160928 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, by 14 July grain and bean crops in the Ukraine had been cut on an area of 888,000 hectares. Cut crops have been threshed on more than one-third of the total area. Krymshkaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts farmers are leading in this work.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1201 RESEARCH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 JULY

LD151415 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--The Soviet Union today has launched its Cosmos-1201 satellite to continue research of the earth's natural resources for the development of the Soviet economy and international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution is 89.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 274 and the minimum distance--220 km. The orbit inclination is 82.3 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally, sending information to the State Research and Industrial Centre Priroda (Nature).

EKRAN TV SATELLITES PLACED IN ORBIT 15 JULY

LD151146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1119 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--Another Ekran TV satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today in conformity with the program for the development of television broadcasting systems with the use of artificial earth satellites. It carries relay equipment insuring transmission in the decimeter wave range of the Central Television programming to a network of pickup collective-use facilities.

The Ekran satellite has been placed in a round, close to stationary orbit with the following parameters: distance from the earth's surface--35,474 kilometers; period of revolution around the earth--23 hours 40 minutes; and inclination of the orbit--0.36 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally. The signalling and measuring complex controls the movement of the satellite.

The Ekran satellite has the international registration index "Statsionar-TV".

SALYUT-6 EVAPORATION EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED

LD101244 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have been working on board the orbital station Salyut-6 for three months, continue conducting a series of experiments on the "isparitel" (evaporator) outfit. In the present expedition the programme of these experiments has been greatly extended as compared with preceding ones.

A material placed in the cruicible evaporates under the effect of a powerful beam of electrons in the "isparitel". The vapours are condensed on metal, glass or plastic plates. It takes from one second to 10 minutes to form a covering depending on its thickness. The properties of the covering made in conditions of weightlessness differ from those obtained in terrestrial conditions.

The first experiments on the "isparitel" outfit were conducted in orbit last year. Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin at that time brought back to earth 24 titanium plates with metal covering.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have now completed several series of such experiments. As covering materials they selected gold, silver and aluminum alloys with copper and silver. In the opinion of scientists, the experiments were successful. The crew will take back to earth some 200 specimens covered with films of various thickness. These specimens will be comprehensively assessed in laboratories.

Continued Experiments

LD151046 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The Soviet cosmonauts, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, have been working on a near-earth orbit for 98 days. They practically completed all scheduled operations with the "Progress-10" cargo craft, and tomorrow the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex will be corrected by means of its engine set.

Today's programme of the crew includes visual observation and photographing of some regions of dry land and of the world ocean, refilling the casettes of the small-sized gamma telescope "Yelena", a technological experiment on testing methods of obtaining structures from foam-polyurethane in conditions of orbital flight and physical exercises.

The experiment on space studies of materials, which was begun on July eleventh on the "Slava" outfit, continues. The crew controls the functioning of the outfit and temperature conditions of the process.

Yesterday was medical day on board the complex. The cardiac-vascular system of the cosmonauts was checked-up during physical exercises on the veloergometer, the parameters of breathing and the vital volume of the lungs were investigated. An experiment was conducted by means of the "oxymeter" instrument, developed by Czechoslovak specialists, on a study of the oxygen regime in men's tissues in conditions of weightlessness.

According to the medical check-up, the health of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin is good. They retain high working ability throughout the prolonged orbital flight.

The on-board systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-36-Progress-10 scientific-research complex function normally.

CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS TO BE DEVELOPED FOR MOSCOW

LD120850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers had adopted a decision on the development and introduction of a system of cable television and highly efficient systems of collective and individual reception of television transmissions. During the next 5 years six experimental systems will be constructed in Moscow and will begin functioning. They will serve about 400 subscribers who are residents of a large modern housing block and 10,000 inhabitants of a microrayon. On Kallininskiy Prospect in Moscow such systems have been in operation for several years and serve 10,000 television sets. Cable television insures exceptionally stable and high quality images.